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The Solicitors' Journal.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 10, 1866.

ON MONDAY NEXT Mr. David Dudley Field, a gentleman who has achieved a wide-spread reputation as one of the Commissioners for the Codification of the Laws of the State of New York, will deliver an address to the Jurisprudence Department of the Social Science Association in the rooms of the Society of Arts. The Hon. George Denman, Q.C., will preside at the meeting, which ought to be attended by every one interested, on either side, in the much-versed question of codification *v.* digestion. Mr. Field is one of the ablest advocates of codification, and he has it in his power to supply an amount of practical information on the subject, such as no one in this country can possibly possess. True, it by no means follows either that the excellent compendium of the law of New York, on which we lately offered some remarks, will be found to fill the place required of a complete code, or that, if it does, the same course could be taken with equal success in this country; but the ventilation of the question will be greatly assisted, and the necessary field of discussion materially narrowed, by an accurate knowledge (such as Mr. Field can impart) of what has been done in the country whose laws and circumstances are, of the whole world, the most similar to our own. The ability displayed in the introduction to the "Civil Code of the State of New York," is such that we would gladly transfer the whole of it to these columns did our space permit.

A QUESTION of some importance as regards the presentation of winding-up petitions was discussed before Vice-Chancellor Stuart yesterday (Friday) in *Re The Accidental and Marine Insurance Company, Ex parte Rasch*. Two petitions had been presented; one at the Rolls, and the other before Vice-Chancellor Stuart. They were both in the paper last Saturday; but there being a less number before his Honour, he made an order to wind up the company before the petition at the Rolls was called on, and it was ordered to be transferred to his Honour's court. It came on to be argued yesterday, and it was asked that it might be dismissed, because it was presented fifteen days later than the first, and nine days after advertisement in the *London Gazette*; also because the petitioner had been offered payment of his debt, he being a creditor, which he had refused to accept. To this it was replied, in the first place, that until an order was made it could not be known that previous petitions would not be withdrawn; and, in support of the petitioner's right to costs, *The European Banking Company, Ex parte Bayliss*, 2 Law Rep. 521, was relied upon. It was also contended that had the petitioner accepted the proffered payment of his debt, he would have been a party to a fraudulent preference under the 164th section of the Act. His Honour was of opinion that there must be some mistake in the report of the case relied upon, and expressed a desire that the question should be decided by a Court of appeal; and he held that the petitioner must be taken to have had notice of the petition first presented, and had, consequently, disentitled himself to costs.

ON SATURDAY LAST Lord Romilly stated in open court what has occurred, to many; namely, that it might be desirable to have an official liquidator attached to each Court to take cognisance of all winding-up matters; he also said it might prevent a multiplicity of petitions to wind-up and a race for the carriage of the order if it were generally understood that the first presented would be the one in which an order would be made.

A QUESTION of considerable importance was decided on Thursday by the Lords Justices in the matter of *Re The Contract Corporation (Limited)*, one of the many companies being wound up by the Court of Chancery. Claims to the amount of upwards of £800,000 had been carried in to the official liquidator in answer to the usual advertisement. The assets of the company were practically of no value whatever, and there was therefore no means of satisfying the debts and liabilities but by a call upon the contributories. Under these circumstances an order was made by Vice-Chancellor Stuart for a call of £30 per share upon the persons who had been placed on the list of contributories. This call was resisted by Messrs. Joseph Boyce, Edward Fox, Alexander Boyle, and other shareholders, upon the ground that, though claims to the above large amount had been carried in, they had not as yet been established against the company, and that the greater part of them would be disputed, being in respect of bill transactions which were not binding upon the company. It was argued that there was no power under the Act to make calls except for the purpose of satisfying debts and liabilities which were actually established. The Court required the attendance of the official liquidator, Mr. Kemp, and ascertained from him that in his opinion claims to the extent of £400,000 would probably be established, and that it was not likely that the proposed call would produce more than £180,000. Thereupon their Lordships upheld the order for the call, and said the Court ought to act on the opinion of the official liquidator, unless a very strong case to the contrary were made out. They thought that the Act gave power to make calls notwithstanding the fact that the claims had not yet been established, and that it would be improper to interfere with the discretion of the judge who had the conduct of the winding-up, unless upon very strong grounds, he being much better acquainted with all the facts of the case than the Court of Appeal could possibly be. This decision, though it will no doubt press very hardly upon the shareholders, is certainly a very beneficial one for the creditors of this notorious company, and is most important in its bearing upon the shareholders of the numerous companies now in course of liquidation.

THE *Times* lately published an article upon the effects of removing forest timber, and, with some show of reason, attributed to that cause the suddenness and violence of the floods which have occurred of late upon the Continent. The clearing away of forest is *prima facie* beneficial to the inhabitants of a country, because the food-producing area is increased thereby; and yet, as the writer in the *Times* showed, there are drawbacks which diminish, nay, may even entirely neutralise, the advantages accruing from the enlarged area of cultivation. The enlarged area is a direct advantage, but if the process which increased the area tends to diminish its productive power, the result may be the reverse of advantageous. And, no doubt, there is a certain point in the history of the cultivation of every district at which the clearing away of forest ceases to augment the total of production.

It is worth while considering whether, in our own island, the work of bringing waste lands into cultivation is invariably attended with beneficial results, for, owing to the facilities which the Inclosure Acts now offer, the work goes on with a rapidity ever on the increase. It

is not with us attended to any large extent by the clearing of forest land spoken of by our contemporary, but we incline to think that the *drainage* of outlying waste lands is a process which may be carried to an excess. We are not aware of the precise figures which now represent the uncultivated acreage in Great Britain; but the amount must be something very far short of the 22,000,000 acres spoken of by the Select Committee of the House of Commons in 1800, and since the Consolidation of Commissions Act (14 & 15 Vict. c. 53), came into operation, the number of applications for inclosure has been largely on the increase. Moreover, as regards drainage, besides the operation of the Inclosure Acts, there is the Land Drainage Act of 1861, and those of the numerous Land Drainage and Improvement Companies, by which a large amount of land is annually drained. Now drainage is not only an excellent but an indispensable adjunct to cultivation; nevertheless, we fear it forms no exception to the rule that there may be too much even of a good thing. We believe that a small proportion of undrained land tends to increase the fertility of the cultivated land lying around and below it; first, on account of the manuring and fertilising effect of the rain water which runs over its surface on to the land below; but secondly, and chiefly, from its holding up in its own spongy soil a supply of water which serves for the irrigation of the land below in dry seasons. A piece of undrained waste land is a natural reservoir from which, in the driest summer, a stream of water trickles down to the lower levels.

Much has been said of late years respecting an alleged dwindling of our rivers and streams. We believe that such a diminution is the natural result of a very widely ramifying system of drainage. The rain water which formerly lay about the surface of the ground or percolated slowly through the soil, is now hurried off almost as soon as it has fallen. Each drop has hardly reached the earth before it is intercepted by a gutter, from whence it is passed in quick succession through tile-drain and well drained hedge-bottom into the brook which carries it into the river. The result is that after a fine shower of rain the rivulets and small hedge-bottom streams are suddenly flushed, and the rain water is prematurely hurried off the land. This tends, of course, to diminish the normal volume of our streams, especially the smaller ones. Sudden and heavy floods after rain, and a diminished stream-flow during dry weather, would seem by *a priori* deduction to be the natural consequence of an universal drainage ramification, and such appears practically to be the case. Particularly in the case of the smaller rivulets is this noticeable; thousands of little streams which a few years ago trickled all the year round, now, like the Dorsetshire winter bourns, run only in the winter, —and are flooded immediately after a rainfall. Ask a countryman how it comes about that the brook is dried up in the summer months, and he will probably tell you that it has been so “ever since they drained the common up above.” This is the great use of waste lands, that while undrained they operate as natural reservoirs, the advantage of which is experienced in dry seasons. This is, unfortunately, one of those advantages which people seldom recognise until they become deprived of them, and in some districts the consequence of an excessive drainage of waste lands has already been felt inconveniently. As we said just now, there is no doubt a certain point at which it is no longer advantageous to increase the area of cultivation. In many parts of Great Britain this point has not yet been reached, in others it has, perhaps, been overpassed, and it unfortunately happens that it is mostly those localities in which there is the smallest uncultivated acreage that the temptation to inclosure is the strongest.

We hope we have said enough to convince those of our readers who had not before considered the subject, that the gradual destruction of *all* the “natural reservoirs” we have spoken of is really a serious evil, and one which should be checked in time. We have pointed

out the evil, the remedy it is not so easy to suggest. The operation of the Inclosure Acts is, in the main, extremely beneficial, and we have no wish to see it discontinued. We may be of opinion that the increased facility which the Legislature has afforded to “joint-stock” undertakings has not resulted in unmixed advantage to the community, but we should not for that reason desire a re-enactment of the “Bubble” Act. It is not improbable that the subject of wastes and commons may again receive the attention of Parliament before long, and we will hope that some scheme may be then devised by which a proportion of waste may be secured to every district in which any remains yet untouched. It is difficult to see how this can be permanently effected without vesting such land in some public body or corporation as trustees, by powers of purchase, to be made compulsory if necessary, and there are, of course, objections to such a mode of procedure. Perhaps the aggregate wisdom of the House of Commons might be able to solve the question. In the meantime all unlawful “improvements” and encroachments on common land should be resisted, and those who are draining uncultivated land of their own, will, we are convinced, find it to their own interest to leave a small proportion untouched.

We have been speaking entirely to the economical part of the question, and have not alluded to “scenery” or any such considerations; but upon the matter of “sport” we must add a few words. Many little brooks are now dry in summer which years ago showed good sport to the angler who could throw his fly skilfully; moreover, it is the small streams which are most affected by the draining of waste lands; it is these little streams which are most frequently resorted to by trout and salmon when spawning; and it is to be apprehended that the sudden flushing of these little watercourses, which we have already spoken of, must be attended by a great destruction of the spawn. From every point of view this subject is really a very important one, and we trust that we have said enough to arouse the attention of many who have not yet taken it into their consideration.

WE ARE AUTHORIZED to state that in the event of the contemplated retirement of the present coroner for the city of London and Southwark, Mr. Serjeant Payne, it is the intention of his son, Mr. William John Payne, barrister, who has performed the duties of deputy-coroner for the last seventeen years, to present himself as a candidate for the appointment, and we are informed that Mr. W. S. Masterman, solicitor, of St. Pancras-lane, is also a candidate for the same office.

THE ATTENTION of practitioners should be directed to a ruling of the Court of Queen's Bench in a case arising under the 20 & 21 Vict. c. 77, the Act amending the law relating to probates and letters of administration. The case will be found reported in the second number of the current volume of the *Weekly Reporter*, but the facts may be briefly stated as follows:—The plaintiff, claiming as devisee of the heir-at-law of a deceased person, brought an action of ejectment. The defendant in his plea set up a will of the deceased, under which he claimed as devisee, and the replication alleged the invalidity of the will on the ground of undue influence. The defendant gave notice, under the 64th section of the Act above referred to, of an intention to give in evidence, as proof of the devise, a stamped copy of the probate of the will. The Act directs that where this is done ten days at least before the trial, such copy shall be sufficient evidence of the will and of its validity and contents, unless the party receiving such notice shall, within four days after such receipt, give notice that he disputes the validity of such devise or other testamentary disposition. In this case the notice was sent to the plaintiff, and by her to her attorney, but not in time to allow of the attorney giving, within the four days limited by the Act, the counter-notice required. The plaintiff was at the trial

nonsuited, on the ground that by not giving the counter-notice the validity of the will was conclusively established, and this view was adopted by the Court *in banco*. We must suppose therefore that on the wording of the Act the defendant was in the right, but it is impossible to believe that such summary proceedings could have been contemplated by the framers of the Act.

In this case, which is perhaps as extreme an one as could happen, the course of the litigation showed clearly that the validity of the will was the whole matter in dispute between plaintiff and defendant, yet the failure of the plaintiff to give the requisite counter-notice within the very short space of time which the Act allows, has prevented the matter from being settled by a jury.

The intention of the Act seems to have been to substitute for the cumbrous process of proving a will in Court, the simple production of a stamped copy, where the execution of the will and its compliance with all formal requisites are not disputed. The very short space of four days, which might so easily pass before the notice came into the hands of the attorney, seems to show almost conclusively that the "validity" contemplated was validity in point of form, that is to say, that it was a legally completed document, and not its validity in point of substance, where an objection is taken that goes to its effect, as fraud, undue influence, and the like. If the judgment of the Court is to be taken as conclusive, and indeed it would require some ingenuity to argue that it is not borne out by the words of the statute, the sooner the time is altered from four days to some more reasonable period the better. In the meantime, since forewarned is forearmed, we have called attention to the decision in order that practitioners having a case depending on the validity of a will, may not find themselves out of court for want of a notice, the delivery of which has, perhaps, been delayed by accidents of the post, or through the ignorance of their clients as to the importance of despatch. In conclusion we must remark that the matter was disposed of by the Court on the application for a rule *nisi*, which, considering the importance of the matter in question, is to be regretted, as, had a rule *nisi* been granted, the further discussion, even though the decision had been the same, would have shown more clearly the evil, and facilitated a change.

IT IS STATED in a contemporary that Risk Allah Bey, who has just been acquitted at the Court of Assizes at Brussels, paid 20,000f. (£800) to his two advocates. The Belgian one, M. Graux, received 5,000f. (£200), and M. Lachaud, who came from Paris on a special retainer, 15,000f. (£600). The entire expenses of the defence are calculated at 50,000f. (£2,000). After his liberation, Risk Allah went to the Hotel de Flandre, and in the evening dined at the table-d'hôte.

HAD NOT the facts been given in evidence before a coroner by several witnesses, we could not have believed that such stupidity and inhumanity as the police seem to have exercised at a recent fire in the Hampstead-road was possible. From the evidence we gather that at the time the fire was first discovered the master of the house was absent, having left his six children in bed in charge of two servants. As soon as the alarm was raised one of the servants ran into the street with the baby, which she handed to a bystander, and essayed to return to save the other children. It will scarcely be credited that notwithstanding there was, as proved by the witnesses, plenty of time, the police absolutely and persistently refused to allow her to return and save those who had been left behind. Fortunately two other of the children were saved by the man who discovered the fire, but the police refused to re-admit him to save the rest, and as a result three of the children died of suffocation.

It is quite right that on the occasion of a fire the efforts of the police should be directed to the preven-

tion of robbery and the saving of valuable property from promiscuous plunder, but surely their instructions to that intent do not extend to a disregard of human life. If the police were on this occasion only carrying out their instructions, so much the worse for their superiors; but if they were merely acting on a too rigid interpretation of a general rule, as is possible, the proper limits of their discretion should be more distinctly pointed out, so that when they first take charge of a burning building, before the arrival of engines and escape-ladders, they may satisfy themselves either that all the inmates have been removed, or that all possible efforts to save them have been made and failed. Who is the responsible person in this matter it may be difficult to determine. If the Chief Commissioner be to blame he should lose no time in altering the police regulations, so as to prevent the recurrence of so scandalous a sacrifice as has taken place; if, on the other hand, the constables on duty have exceeded or misconceived their orders, the coroner's jury will perhaps know how to deal with them.

LORD CHIEF JUSTICE ERLE has, we are informed, signified to the Lord Chancellor his intention of tendering, on the last day of the present term, his resignation of the cushion of the Court of Common Pleas. Various rumours respecting his probable successor are current, of which some are obviously mere "canards," but the two names which have obtained the most credence are those of the Solicitor-General, Sir W. Bovill, and of Lord Chelmsford himself, who, it is said, desires to follow in the steps of Lord Lyndhurst, and quit (though not exactly under the like circumstances) the woolsack for the Common Law Bench.

IT IS REPORTED that a well-matured plan is under the consideration of the Chancellor of the Exchequer for placing the debenture system of the railways of the United Kingdom on a basis of perfect security, and at the same time providing not only for the gradual extinction of these liabilities, but also insuring a surplus to be applicable to the reduction of the National Debt.

TRAPS to catch the unwary, set by persons falsely pretending to be attorneys or solicitors, are not so uncommon as might be expected after the various warnings given in the public journals. From time to time we have received letters on this subject from members of the profession, but on many occasions have abstained from publishing them, lest the mention of names should operate as an advertisement. Again last week a bold attempt to infringe upon the rights of solicitors is brought to our notice by a gentleman in the country, who forwards us the following advertisement taken from a newspaper:—"Tradesmen, executors, and others can obtain professional assistance, without preliminary charges, by applying to — (established 15 years)." It is needless to add that the name of the advertiser is not in the *Law List*, nor has it been there any time during the last fifteen years, and we naturally ask ourselves what is the nature of the "professional" assistance to be afforded. In order to test the matter, our correspondent wrote to the advertiser stating that his father being dead he desired to administer cheaply, and wished to know the terms and what was meant by "without preliminary charges," and received the following reply:—

Dear sir,—In reply to your letter in reference to your father's death, I cannot give you the expense of administration without knowing what property he died possessed of. If you will favour me with particulars of the case, I can give you more idea of the cost. What I mean by "no preliminary charge" is, that you can consult me fully on any matter and retain my services or not, without incurring any expense in the first instance, and if instructed, my charges are strictly moderate, consistent with the proper carrying out of matters entrusted to me. Perhaps you could make it convenient to come to London and favour me with a call, when you would have an opportunity of ob-

taining full information. If you call upon me please make a previous appointment.—Yours truly, —

It is perfectly true that some of the business ordinarily transacted by solicitors might legitimately be performed by any competent person not paying certificate duty, but at the same time we know well that such men as this advertiser, even if competent, are obliged at times to use the name of some member of the profession, and thus deprive solicitors of work which should properly come to them, while they at the same time tend to bring the profession into disrepute. Sad it is to know that there are gentlemen on the rolls whose need impels them to use any means to obtain a living, but these are not, as a rule, the men whose names are used by the advertising law agents. We would not, however, be thought to call attention to this subject on the sole ground that the business of solicitors is given to unequalled persons, that is but a small matter compared with the injury sustained by those of the public who are weak enough to believe in the promises of these empyrics, and the disrepute into which the profession is brought in the estimation of those who are led to adopt the caricatured definition of a solicitor as "one who makes the highest possible charge for the smallest possible amount of work."

The only remedy we can devise is to be afforded by giving publicity to the fact that no respectable solicitor thus advertises himself, and that persons employing advertising solicitors or law agents will, in all probability, not only get bad law, but buy their experience at a dear rate.

While we are on this subject, we would refer again to a matter often mentioned in the columns of this Journal, and which requires an immediate remedy. The following extract from the report of the sittings of the Central Criminal Court at the Old Bailey, on the 25th of October, illustrates a constantly-increasing evil:—

At the conclusion of a case, where two prisoners named Knight and Mason had been tried for stealing several pictures from a person named Warren, Mr. Avory, the Clerk of the Arraigns, came into court, and, addressing the Commissioner, called his attention to a circumstance which had just occurred with respect to the fees allowed by the Court. He said that a Mr. Croker, calling himself clerk to Mr. Foggo, and assuming to act on behalf of the Southwark and Lambeth Trade Protection Society, had induced Mr. Warren, a prosecutor, to give him, Croker, a retainer to conduct his prosecution, by promising him it should cost him nothing, and had delivered a brief for the prosecution. In another case, against the same prisoner, he had acted in a similar way, and without authority. When application was made for the expenses, which were not allowed, Mr. Avory thought it his duty to bring the matter before the learned Commissioner, who had tried the case, hoping that some means might be taken to put a stop to the process of allowing such men to frequent the courts and carry on such proceedings.

MR. KERR.—You have acted very rightly in bringing the matter forward, but it rests with the gentlemen of the bar to get rid of these men by agreeing among themselves not to take briefs from them, and then there would not be much more seen of them.

MR. AVORY said he was happy to find that that course had been taken by a great many gentlemen of the bar, but that now, when they could not get the regular bar to take their briefs, they got young barristers, who did not know the character of those men. The latter defrauded the poor who came to them very much.

THE COMMISSIONER.—Mr. Avory, what you have said only convinces me more and more of the great necessity of Government taking the matter up, and appointing a public prosecutor. I have always said so, and until it is done things will never be any better.

In these cases the difficulty is to learn who are the unqualified and unscrupulous practitioners. When known they can, it appears, find no one to take their briefs, but even when the older members of the Old Bailey bar have detected and taboed them, they fasten on unsuspecting juniors, who, never having heard of these men, are naturally overjoyed at the unexpected

arrival of "a new client," and soon find, as Mr. Avory says, "to their chagrin, that the fees do not follow."

The appointment of a public prosecutor would, no doubt, as suggested by Mr. Commissioner Kerr, be a remedy for this and other evils in the administration of the criminal law, but it would, on the other hand, be too apt to produce the organised nepotism which disgraces the appointments to a similar office in Ireland.

THE CASE of *Slade v. Slade*, now pending in the Court of Common Pleas, seems likely to give rise to some of the most difficult questions which have ever come before the English courts, questions not dissimilar to those raised, and not decided, in the celebrated Sussex Peerage case.

The plaintiff in this action is Major-General Sir Marcus Slade, K.C.B., twin-brother of the late Sir F. W. Slade, Bart., Q.C.; and the defendant is Captain Sir Alfred Slade, V.C., Sir Frederic's eldest son, whose legitimacy is the point at issue in the action.

The plaintiff alleges that the defendant's mother, at the time of her marriage with the late Sir F. Slade, in 1830, was already bound by a marriage contracted with the Baron Von Roerber, of the Austrian service, in 1825. The defendant alleges that the marriage with Von Roerber was void *ab initio*, on account of its being wanting in several particulars, then required by the Austrian law to make a good marriage.

We believe it is admitted by both parties that Von Roerber was alive at the time of the marriage with Sir F. Slade.

Sir R. Palmer, Q.C., Mr. Karslake, Q.C., and Mr. Kingdon, are retained for the plaintiff.

The Attorney-General, Mr. Mellish, Q.C., Mr. Coleridge, Q.C., Mr. Henry Matthews, and Mr. Montague Bere, for the defendant.

An immense mass of evidence has been taken before Mr. Herbert, special examiner, and the question will be argued, it is said, as a special case in the course of Hilary Term.

THE SPEAKER issued the warrant for a new writ for the Western Division of the county of Gloucester, consequent on the acceptance of office by the Attorney-General, on Thursday last, the 8th instant.

AT THE CHAMBERS OF VICE-CHANCELLOR KINDERSLEY on Tuesday last, on the application of Mr. John Bolt, the official liquidator of the Portsmouth, Portsea, Gosport, and South Hants Bank, which stopped payment in March of last year, the Chief Clerk sanctioned the payment to the creditors of a further dividend of two shillings and sixpence in the pound. This is the fourth dividend, making altogether sixteen shillings in the pound.

VICE-CHANCELLOR WOOD has appointed Mr. G. A. Cape (of the firm of Cape & Harris) provisional official liquidator to the Richmond-hill Hotel Company, which was ordered to be wound up.

WE UNDERSTAND that Lord Kingsdown has signified his intention of discontinuing his attendance in the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. A daily contemporary, in an article which appears as if studiously contrived for the purpose of parading ignorance of the subject, says that the noble and learned lord has "for more than twenty years gratuitously discharged the duties of president of the judicial committee," and speaks of his retirement "from that office." We should have thought that the merest penny-a-liner who ventured to write on such a subject would have known that no such "office" exists, the judicial committee being, in theory, merely a sub-committee of the Privy Council, and, therefore, being presided over, at each sitting, by the privy councillor of highest rank who happens to be present. We had also, hitherto, believed that everyone was aware that none of the members of that committee have any

salary as such; most (if not all) of them indeed are in the receipt either of some official salary or pension; but this is quite distinct from, and independent of, their functions as privy councillors. Thus (as the House of Lords also acts gratuitously), the highest courts of justice in the country, like the most elementary, are presided over by unpaid judges.

After a long statement respecting the Courts of Appeal in Chancery, displaying just so much knowledge as might have been expected from what preceded, our contemporary winds up with the following startling announcement:—

We believe that Lord Westbury has offered to preside in the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, and to sit there day by day until all pending cases have been determined, and that his offer was at once accepted. Thus the services of his lordship will be available in a sphere worthy of his great ability and of his great experience. He will take his share in the appellate business of the House of Lords as he did last session, and he will also deal with those multifarious questions of law—Indian, colonial, ecclesiastical, international, and those relating to patents, which form the staple of the business before the Judicial Committee. The readiness with which Lord Westbury has come forward to undertake these onerous and responsible duties cannot fail to be appreciated by the public.

That Lord Westbury may have determined to attend regularly at the sittings of the Judicial Committee is very possible, and it is even possible, though highly improbable, that he may have gone so far out of his way as to signify such determination to the Lord Chancellor; but that he should offer to discharge the duties of a non-existent office, and that that offer should be "at once accepted" passes the bounds of human credulity. If his Lordship thinks fit to grace with his presence the meetings of the committee he will naturally preside there whenever (as will probably be ordinarily the case) he is the only or the senior peer present; but should the Lord President or the Lord Chancellor, or any other member of the Committee superior in rank to Lord Westbury, choose to hear any particular appeal, he will, as of course, preside on the occasion. In the case of ecclesiastical appeals, indeed, we believe that the members of the court, like those of the old court of delegates, are selected by the Lord Chancellor, but in all other cases there is nothing, so far as we know, to prevent every member of the Committee from attending at once should they all be so minded. In such case the Lord President of the Council would be *ex officio* President of the Committee.

WE REGRET to have to announce the death of Mr. Serjeant Storks, who for a long series of years held a high position at the common law bar. The learned serjeant retired from active practice on being appointed judge of the Shoreditch County Court in March, 1847. He was father of Sir Henry Storks, K.C.B.

WE REGRET to have to announce that Sir James L. Knight Bruce died on Wednesday afternoon, at his residence, the Priory, Roehampton. Sir James was at the date of his retirement the senior equity judge. He was made a Vice-Chancellor in 1841, when the two new Vice-Chancellors were appointed on the abolition of the equity jurisdiction of the Court of Exchequer, and filled that office till October, 1851, when he was appointed one of the Lords Justices of Appeal upon the creation of that Court. He has, therefore, been a judge for a quarter of a century. His resignation has caused the first change which has occurred among the permanent judges of the Court of Chancery since Lord Cranworth was advanced to the woolsack, under Lord Aberdeen's Government, on which occasion Vice-Chancellor Turner was advanced to a Lord Justiceship and the vacant Vice-Chancellorship given to Sir W. Page Wood, who, therefore, although the junior equity judge, has almost completed the time of service necessary to entitle him to a pension.

Common report, in which, however, the wish (of the leaders for promotion and of the juniors that they may

be promoted) seems to be father to the thought, is much busied at present in spreading reports of intended resignations amongst the Vice-Chancellors at no distant period, but there does not seem to be any sufficient foundation for the rumour. It is, indeed, well-known that Vice-Chancellor Kindersley, some years ago, was prevented from retiring solely by the fact that he had not then earned his pension, but we understand that the reasons which then weighed with his Honour are no longer operative, and that he has not now any immediate intention of abandoning his post.

IN THESE DAYS of "company" enterprise and "company" litigation, certain particular undertakings occasionally acquire a special notoriety as "leading cases" upon some particular point. Ask a barrister or solicitor well versed in mercantile law what associations are awakened in his mind by the mention of the Carmarthen and Cardigan, or the Manchester and Milford Railways; he will tell you in reply, not of the scenery on the Welsh line, or the traffic on the northern one: the ideas called up in his mind by the mention of these two railways can be expressed in as many words—Lloyd's Bonds.

If recent statements are true the Carmarthen and Cardigan Railway is destined again to be brought before the public in connection with this class of securities. In a letter published by a contemporary it is stated that the new directors of that company "have already discovered that £200,000 worth, now in the hands of the public, are a duplicate issue, and a very large amount beside, they believe, have been issued without proper consideration, and are, therefore, utterly worthless." No doubt further facts will promptly be placed before the public, either in contradiction or vindication of so extraordinary a statement. As to the consideration for which Lloyd's Bonds are issued, we fear that in a great number of cases that would not bear a strict investigation. The committee of the House of Lords which reported in 1864 on the subject of railway borrowing powers and legislation, after recommending that compulsory registration of debentures and debenture stock, which has since been provided for by the Railway Securities Act, 1866, expressed an opinion that the holders of statutory debentures so registered should have priority over the holders of Lloyd's Bonds. It is to be regretted that the recent Act above mentioned does not contain some provision or declaration to that effect.

SIR COLLEY HARMAN SCOTLAND, Chief Justice of Madras, has arrived home on six months' leave of absence.

FORFEITURE OF SHARES IN JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES.

There are three methods by which a shareholder in a company may cease to be such—first, by a transfer of the shares; secondly, by the shares becoming forfeited to the company; and thirdly, by his name being struck off the register, upon an application to one of the superior courts of equity or common law to rectify the register in that respect. The third is hardly to be considered a distinct method, it is rather a means of enforcing and consummating a cessation of membership which has already taken place, or, as the case may be, of setting aside an invalid contract of membership: it may be shown that the shareholder never fairly became such, or that his shares have been transferred or forfeited; we are not, however, now speaking of *all* the ways in which the shareholder may cease to be one; it is the topic of forfeiture only, which we propose now to discuss.

Forfeiture of shares is a subject which has a double aspect; it may be either advantageous or disadvantageous to the shareholder, according to the condition of the company. Numerous cases there have been, in which, upon a subsequent dissolution of the company, the individual has been glad enough to insist on the validity of an act which at first he felt inclined to resist. Many a luckless

contributory would be only too glad if he could have made his escape upon such terms. There have been cases, too, numerous enough, in which individuals, by the connivance of directors, have willingly submitted to a forfeiture, in order to escape from apprehended liabilities. We are speaking, however, for the present, of forfeiture as inflicted *in invitum*.

Non-payment of calls is the ground upon which forfeiture commonly proceeds, and there is not any other ground worthy of notice here. It is indeed true that the articles of association of joint-stock companies sometimes contain clauses purporting to render liable to forfeiture the shares of any member who may institute any legal proceedings against the company or directors, but such provisions as these are hardly worth notice here, because, as we apprehend, they could not be enforced against the shareholder; the jurisdiction of the courts of equity and common law is not so to be ousted.

We may take it for granted that the articles of association of every company formed under the later Joint-Stock Companies Acts, contain some clause or clauses relative to the forfeiture of shares upon non-payment of moneys due thereon. It does, indeed, appear to be a doctrine of the equity courts that shareholders have not, for all purposes, notice of all provisions contained in their company's articles of association; for our present purpose, however, we shall assume that the shareholder is bound by the clauses relative to forfeiture; most, if not all, of the cases before the equity courts have been treated on this footing, and it would be difficult for a shareholder to evade the effect of a provision so universally adopted.

It is not uncommon to find investors under the impression that, when their calls are in arrear, it is in their own option, by non-payment, to undergo a forfeiture. Those who think thus, are, of course, widely mistaken; the error seems, to a lawyer, too absurd to be possible, but nevertheless it is one under which many people labour. It is in the option of directors to inflict forfeiture upon non-payment, but they are not bound to do so, and where the shareholder is solvent, it is, perhaps, in a majority of cases, not their duty. Moreover, in articles of association the forfeiture clauses are usually supplemented by a clause empowering the company, notwithstanding the forfeiture, to sue the shareholder for the moneys due in respect of his shares.

Even where the provision in the company's articles is to the effect that, upon a specified default, the shares shall *ipso facto* be forfeited, it appears, from *Moore v. Rawlins*, 6 C. B. (N. S.) 289, that the forfeiture is still optional with the directors.

The question then arises, what notice to the shareholder, or other act by the directors, is necessary before shares can be forfeited? The answer must, of course, depend to some extent upon the wording of the forfeiture clauses. If, as in *Moore v. Rawlins* (*ubi sup.*), the provision be that, on a specified default, the shares shall *ipso facto* be forfeited, then it would appear that after a default the shares may be forfeited without further notice. Here, perhaps, might arise an exception to the binding effect of the articles upon the shareholder, and it might happen that a shareholder might successfully plead ignorance of the particular provision which authorised a forfeiture without notice. More commonly the provision is, that upon default by the shareholder, the directors may cause him to be served with a notice naming a time for payment, and that, upon further default of payment within that specified time, they may, without further notification to the shareholder proceed to a forfeiture. In each case, however, although, by making the default, the shareholder may have placed it out of his option to remain such, no forfeiture actually takes place until the directors take some further proceeding in the matter; they may, by a resolution, declare the shares forfeited, or they may perform some other act which must necessarily presuppose a forfeiture, but until some such movement has been made there is no actual forfeiture. In consequence of this, the

shareholder may be seriously embarrassed by not knowing whether his shares have been forfeited or not; and it does not seem clear that the directors would be bound to inform him (See Wood, V.C., in *Bigg's Case*, 14 W. R. 244). Frequently, however, the articles contain a provision that shares shall only be forfeited by a special resolution to that effect, and where that is the case, no mere act indicative of, or presupposing forfeiture, could operate to work one, in the absence of such a resolution. It would be well, we think, if, among the forfeiture clauses of articles of association, a provision were commonly introduced, limiting the forfeiture to take place, if at all, within a certain time after default consequent upon notice.

It does not follow that where forfeiture is not inflicted immediately upon default, the shareholder can in the interim regain his former rights and avoid forfeiture, by paying up. If the directors do anything amounting to a waiver of the right to forfeit, that is another matter; but in the absence of any special provision, the shareholder's position simply is, that he has placed it in the directors' power to forfeit his shares, and that they may, if they please, decline to exercise that right, or may waive it upon payment. Of course, anything like retention of the proffered money would be strong evidence of an election to waive the right to forfeit.

The sufficiency of any notice to be sent to the shareholder, will, of course, in the absence of particular provision, depend upon the common and well-known rules applying to such documents. In *Watson v. Eales*, 23 Beav. 294, a curious blunder was committed in the notice; it was there stated that the shares would be forfeited on Monday, the 9th, if the calls should be then unpaid. The 9th happened to fall on a Friday. A second notice was afterwards sent correcting this mistake, but, it not being proved that this ever reached the shareholder, the Court was of opinion that the first notice, naming an impossible day, was of no effect, and that a consequent forfeiture could not be insisted on.

This topic of forfeiture happens just now to be one of more than ordinary public interest, in consequence of the statements and correspondence which have appeared in the newspapers respecting sharp practice in this respect, alleged to have been brought into play by the directors of the Mercantile and Exchange Bank. The articles of association of this company contain a provision that, upon any shareholder making default in payment of a call, the directors may forward him a notice requiring him to pay within a certain number of days, on pain of forfeiture; and, upon further default, may proceed to forfeit the shares. Some of the shareholders having fallen into arrear with respect to a call, the directors issued a notice in pursuance of the above provision, and subsequently proceeded to a forfeiture in some cases. It is alleged also that in certain of these cases the shareholders were, when the forfeiture was inflicted, actually in treaty with the directors for an extension of the time named in the notice. The shareholders who consider themselves aggrieved are about, we understand, to bring the matter before a court of equity. A distinction may perhaps be taken between a mere request by a shareholder for more time, and an actual treaty involving a communication from the board. It has been said also that a treaty for more time, because it presupposes that more has not yet been granted, cannot operate as an extension of time. We can hardly think, however, that if no notice to break off such negotiations was given by the directors, the Court would consent to ignore them. We shall probably hear more of this matter as time goes on. If the representations which have been made to our contemporaries contain a fair account of the case, the directors' conduct has certainly been harsh, and sharp practice in transactions between directors and shareholders is peculiarly injudicious. Such practice tends directly to create and foster ill-feeling between the shareholders and the board, and where hostility exists between these parties, one of the conditions of failure is already secured for the company.

REVIEW.

The Law of Fixtures, with Reference to Real Property and Chattels of a Personal Nature, to which is added the Law of Dilapidations, Ecclesiastical and Lay. Second edition. By S. G. GRADY, Barrister-at-Law, Recorder of Gravesend. London: Wildy & Sons; Dublin: Hodges & Smith.

The whole field of law has now been so effectually traversed by various writers, that it is difficult for a new author to find a subject which has been left untouched by the industry of his predecessors. He is a fortunate man, indeed, who succeeds in identifying himself with any particular department of legal study. Almost every leading branch of law has been treated by a host of writers. Thus, the law of evidence has furnished materials to Phillips, Starkie, Taylor, and Best; not to mention many other writers of less ability. Contracts have been discussed by Smith, Addison, and Chitty. Criminal law has found able exponents in Russell and Stephen; and, descending to particular subjects, the legal reader will usually find that he has a choice of authors. On marine insurance, for example, he can read either Abbott or Arnould; on the law of merchant shipping, Macleachlan or Manle and Pollock; bills of exchange furnish a text to both Bayley and Byles.

We are not surprised, therefore, that Mr. Grady is not the sole proprietor of the ground occupied by this his most recent work. But, although there are other books on fixtures and dilapidations, there is no other which is "posted up" with the most recent information on the subject. This new edition, which, like the last, has been written to meet the wants both of professional and unprofessional readers, not only contains all the recent English cases on fixtures and dilapidations, but it has also been enriched by reference to American authorities.

The book is arranged in a systematic form. It is divided into chapters, "which are respectively devoted to the different classes of persons between whom questions generally arise with respect to the right to remove fixtures—viz., heir and executor; tenant for life or in tail, and remainderman and reversioner; and landlord and tenant." The law of dilapidations is treated under the heads "Ecclesiastical" and "Lay." The first branch "includes all the cases to be found in the books upon ecclesiastical subjects, and the second comprises these cases with reference to the obligation to keep the premises in repair, which have arisen between landlord and tenant."

We commend this new edition of Mr. Grady's work heartily, both to the profession and also to all lay readers whose studies, or employments, have led them in any way to require information on the subjects of which it treats.

COURTS.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

(Before the LORDS JUSTICES OF APPEAL.)

Nov. 5.—*Ferguson v. Wilson*.—When this case was opened it was found that only one set of papers had been provided for the use of the Court, and thereupon

Lord Justice TURNER said that he wished it to be publicly known that two sets of papers must in all cases be provided for the use of their Lordships.

(Before the MASTER OF THE ROLLS.)

Nov. 8.—*Troup v. Ricardo*.—Mr. Beggallay (with whom was Mr. Martineau) moved to commit the plaintiff in this case to Whitecross-street Prison for contempt of Court, in having, in August last, written and published a letter in the *Hastings and St. Leonards Observer* reflecting on the conduct of the Master of the Rolls, and also for printing and causing to be published in the streets a notice addressed "To barristers and others," cautioning them not to assist in defrauding the plaintiff, or to accept professional business for that purpose. The learned counsel stated that the charges made thus publicly by the plaintiff were of a very serious nature, and that the plaintiff had had ample time to answer the affidavits which had been filed in support of the motion, and of which he had had notice.

Mr. Downing Bruce, for the plaintiff, stated that the affidavits had only been filed on Tuesday evening; that the plaintiff had received no copy of them; and that he required time to instruct his solicitor how to answer the affidavits and meet the motion that had been made.

The COURT ordered the motion to stand over till next seal day.

(Before Vice-Chancellor KINDERSLEY.)

Nov. 5.—*Re Overend, Gurney, & Co. (Limited)*.—This matter came before his Honour to-day, but as there are motions pending to be heard in Court on Thursday next it was ordered to stand over generally.

His HONOUR stated that he had been written to by a contributory during the vacation, and strongly condemned the proceeding.

Solicitors, Maynard, Son, & Co.; Young & Co.; Dale.

(Before Vice-Chancellor STUART.)

Nov. 3.—His HONOUR this morning made some observations on the practice which prevails with regard to petitions for winding-up, several of which were in his list. He said that, as far as he could judge from inspection, and without hearing the petitions, many of them were not within the spirit of the Act of Parliament, and generally the circumstance of a petition being unopposed, induced him to look upon it with grave suspicion. He thought the interests of the public required that in future he should put every petitioner under an undertaking to abide by such order as the Court should direct as to the costs.

(Before Vice-Chancellor WOOD.)

Nov. 6.—*Thorn v. Croft*.—A question of some importance in reference to benefit building societies arose in this case—viz., whether a mortgage to the trustees of a benefit building society by a person not a member, as a security for a loan to him out of the funds of the society, is exempt from stamp duty. In December, 1863, the plaintiff executed a mortgage of property at Croydon to the trustees of the National Permanent Mutual Benefit Building Society as security for an advance of money made to him under the direction of the executive committee out of the balance of the fund not employed in advancing the shares of the members. The plaintiff was not a member of the society, and the mortgage deed was not stamped. Upon a recent sale of the property comprised in the mortgage the purchaser had accepted the title of the plaintiff, subject to an objection that the mortgage deed ought to have been stamped, and this question was now brought before the Court by special case.

For the plaintiff it was contended that all securities from, to, or on account of benefit societies were exempted by the Acts 10 Geo. 4, c. 56, and 6 & 7 Will. 4, c. 32, from payment of any stamp duty.

For the defendant, on the other hand, it was contended that the exemption from stamp duty given by these Acts did not extend to securities taken from persons not members of the society.

Mr. E. L. Pemberton and Mr. Horace Davey, appeared in the case.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR held that no stamp duty was payable upon the mortgage to the society, and that in this respect no distinction was to be taken between members and non-members of the society.

ROLLS CHAMBERS.

Nov. 3.—*Re Birmingham Banking Co.*—An important question was raised in this matter, viz., whether, by the 63rd clause of the articles of association, the shareholders had not precluded themselves from insisting on the right to inspect. The clause was as follows:—"That no shareholder (not being a director for the time being, nor an auditor specially appointed under these presents), his executors, administrators, legatees, assignees, or creditors, or any other person or persons claiming, or to claim by, through, under, or in trust for him, shall be entitled or allowed under any pretence whatsoever to inspect, or have in equity a discovery of the books, accounts, documents, or writings of the company, except such as may be produced for that purpose at any general, annual, extraordinary, or adjourned meeting of shareholders, and except these presents, and any general supplementary deed to be prepared in pursuance thereof, and also except the said book to be called 'The Shareholders' Register.'"

The CHIEF CLERK held that the clause could only be binding whilst the company carried on business, as was evident from the words "at any general, annual, &c. meeting," and he adhered to his former decision that the applicant, a contributory, had a right to inspect.

The solicitors for the official liquidators desired to take

the question before the Master of the Rolls, and Mr. Church said he would put it in the paper for Saturday.

Robinson & Preston for applicants.

Chilton & Co. for liquidators.

Nov. 8.—*Re Birmingham Banking Co.*—This was an application on behalf of the official liquidators for leave to pay the bill of some former solicitors to the bank in full, without taxation. It was stated that the claimants had rendered every assistance in the winding-up, but they had no lien upon papers.

The CHIEF CLERK said it seemed like giving a priority, and desired the account to be left with him for examination, stating that it was not his practice to send a bill to the taxing master unless it were very lengthy, or was of such a character as to render taxation desirable.

Dale & Stretton for liquidators.

VICE-CHANCELLOR KINDERSLEY'S CHAMBERS.

Nov. 2.—*Re Overend, Gurney, & Co. (Limited).*—The CHIEF CLERK declined to make an order to appoint Mr. Charles Oppenheim creditors' representative in this case, but directed that he, as representing the creditors, should have notice of the proceedings in all cases where the judge thought it advisable.

VICE-CHANCELLOR STUART'S CHAMBERS.

Nov. 5.—Mr. Church, the newly-appointed Chief Clerk, sat for the first time to-day, and disposed of a long list of cases, amongst which was—

Re Liverpool Central Relief Society.—In this case application was made under the new statute, 29 & 30 Vict. c. 57, to enrol a deed, notwithstanding that the time for doing so had expired. A purchase had been made, and a conveyance executed to the trustees of the society, and the delay in the enrolment was owing to the absence of some of them from England. An affidavit was made by the secretary verifying the facts, but omitting to make the deed an exhibit.

The CHIEF CLERK ordered this to be done, and adjourned the matter for that purpose.

Clarke & Co. for trustees.

Re Barnard's Banking Co.—This matter was again adjourned, it having been stated that Mr. Swanston and Mr. Cotton were endeavouring so to arrange matters as that inspection would be unnecessary, and a case be taken to the Court at a small expense.

J. Emanuel for applicants.

Freshfield & Co. for liquidators.

Re Financial Corporation.—Application was made in this matter, on behalf of three contributories, for leave to attend the examination of witnesses, which was proceeding before a special examiner. On the part of the official liquidator no opposition was offered, and an order, as asked, was made. It was then desired that, as the applicants had already been attending the examiner, they might have their costs of so doing, but the Chief Clerk declined to decide, and reserved that point.

Wright & Venn for applicants.

Flux & Argles for liquidators.

Nov. 6.—*Re Colonial and General Gas Co. (Limited).*—Application was made, on behalf of the provisional official liquidators, for leave to pay £1,500 to a banker at Murcia, in Spain, who had obtained a judgment against the company, in order to save the concession and works. It was stated that, by making this payment, some £3,000 would be saved for the shareholders and creditors; and that a new company would be formed to carry on the undertaking.

Order as asked.

Howard & Co. for liquidators.

Nash & Co. for a petitioner.

Re The Breach-Loading Armoury Co.—In this case a number of claimants had been summoned, but when the case was called on the solicitor to the official liquidator stated he was only prepared to go on with undisputed claims.

The CHIEF CLERK said in that case those whose claims were not admitted ought not to have been summoned, and reserved the question of their costs.

Harper for liquidator; *Dyne & Harvey, White & Sons,* and others for creditors.

Re Joint-Stock Discount Co. (Limited).—A complaint was made to Mr. Church that the official liquidator had refused inspection of the books by an accountant.

On the part of the official liquidator it was stated that a circular had been issued by a defence association; that there was no objection to a solicitor inspecting, but it was feared an accountant would make improper use of the information obtained.

In reply *Re Overend, Gurney, & Co. (Limited)*, and *Re Barnard's Banking Co.*, were relied upon.

The CHIEF CLERK ordered an affidavit to be made by the liquidator stating explicitly his grounds of objection.

Miller for applicants.

Taylor for liquidator.

Nov. 7.—*Re Dining Halls Co.*—In this matter a claim by a Mr. Page revealed the course which is too frequently adopted in companies. The official liquidator, too, had discovered that Mr. Page had been in the habit of allowing the manager ten per cent. on goods supplied to the company; and as he had now a claim against the company, they sought to set the per centage, which they contended ought to have been paid to the company, and not to the manager, against the claim.

The CHIEF CLERK disallowed the claim; but gave leave to Mr. Page to go into evidence in proof of his debt if he chose to do so.

Mayhew & Co. for liquidators.

Re Barnard's Banking Co.—The evidence taken before Mr. Whitbread, Special Examiner, was ordered to be entered in the forty-six cases in which Mr. Joel Emanuel appears, in order to save expense.

Freshfield & Co., for liquidators, did not oppose.

Re Birmingham Banking Co.—The sale of the company's banking premises at Birmingham was approved by Mr. Church.

Dale & Stretton for liquidators.

Re Commercial Banking Corporation of India and the East.—The Lords Justices on appeal had given authority to the liquidators in this matter to discount bills of Messrs. Gledstanes & Co., but it was then believed that there would be a deficiency of assets. It now appears that there will be a surplus of £181,000; and application was made to Mr. Church for permission not to discount, and it was acceded to.

During the discussion it was stated that the mutual credit clause which has been omitted from the winding-up Acts will, no doubt, be inserted during the next session.

Freshfield & Co. for liquidators.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

Nov. 3.—*In re an Attorney.*—Mr. Dizon moved, on behalf of a person named Pearce, for a rule calling upon an attorney of this court to show cause why he should not be struck off the rolls of the court, on the ground that he had appropriated to his own use money entrusted to him by Mr. Pearce to pay a specific debt.

Rule granted.

Nov. 8.—*In re an Attorney.*—*Rule for Attachment.*—Mr. McIntyre applied for a rule nisi for an attachment against an attorney of this court. The charge against the attorney was that he refused to pay over to a Mr. Smith a sum of money and to hand over the probate of a will. An order of Mr. Justice Willes directing him to do so was made a rule of court on the 24th May. The money and document had been demanded of the attorney, but he had refused to give either up.

Rule nisi granted.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

Nov. 3.—*Builer v. Knight.*—This case was tried at Stafford, when a verdict was found for the plaintiff for £390 18s. 6d.

The defendant is an attorney, and the plaintiff sued him for negligence in not enforcing the payment of damages and costs which she had obtained against a person named Rough in an action for the breach of a promise of marriage. The defendant agreed to accept a sum of £100 from Rough, and it was stated that some persons on the plaintiff's behalf had agreed to accept that sum in liquidation of her claim, but the plaintiff repudiated the settlement and said it was contrary to the instructions she had given the defendant.

Mr. Huddleston, Q.C. (with whom was Mr. Macnamara), now moved, in pursuance of leave granted at the trial, to enter a verdict for the defendant, or for a nonsuit, or for a new trial, on the ground that the verdict was against the weight of evidence, and that the damages were excessive.

The COURT granted a rule generally.

Nov. 6.—*Warburton v. The Great Western Railway Co.*—This case was tried at Manchester, when a verdict was found for the plaintiff—Damages, £120.

Mr. Brett, Q.C., now moved for a rule for a new trial, on the ground of misdirection.

The action was brought to recover damages for an injury sustained by the plaintiff by reason of the negligence of the defendants. The plaintiff was a porter and carriage-cleaner in the service of the London and North-Western Railway Company at the Manchester station, which belonged to the London and North-Western Railway Company, and was used by both companies. The plaintiff was injured by an engine driven by a man in the service of the Great Western Company, it was stated that all the servants employed by the Great Western Company were bound to obey the orders of the London and North-Western Company; but this part of the case not being satisfactorily proved the defendants called witnesses to prove it. The learned judge was requested to nonsuit the plaintiff, but he declined to do so, as the defendants had called witnesses. It was now contended that the learned judge ought to have directed a verdict for the defendants on the question of common employment; at any rate, he ought to have told the jury that there was evidence of common employment; whereas he directed them that there was no evidence to that effect.

The Court took time to consider judgment.

BAIL COURT.

Nov. 8.—*Lyons v. De Meschin.*—Mr. Saller and Mr. Purcell were counsel for the plaintiff, and the defendant, who was a barrister, appeared in person.

Mr. Justice Shee, upon finding this state of things, suggested the inconvenience of a barrister appearing in person to conduct his own case, as he would have to go into the witness-box in his wig and gown.

The defendant said he had been seven or eight times urged to conduct the case in person.

Mr. Justice Shee said that, notwithstanding this advice of his attorney, he should strongly recommend the defendant to allow the case to stand over, that another gentleman might be instructed, it was so very inconvenient.

Mr. Saller said it was a pure question of law, and would take but a short time.

It then appeared to be a question for a breach of contract to purchase a lease of the shop, &c., 199, Strand, which the plaintiff had agreed to sell to the defendant.

There was not the slightest interest in the case, and it is only mentioned on account of the extraordinary circumstance of a barrister appearing in person.

Ultimately a verdict was taken for the plaintiff for £27, both parties having leave to move on divers point of law.

COURT OF COMMON COUNCIL.

At a Court of Common Council, held on Thursday, the City Solicitor informed the Court that he had received a communication from Mr. Davidson, the acting under-sheriff for the year 1864-5, stating that the auditors for the Crown had refused to pass the accounts of the sheriffs for that year, because they had not given credit for certain property belonging to convicted felons that had come into their possession during their year of office. The question involved a point of considerable importance as to the rights of the corporation, and he therefore suggested that the communication should be referred to the Law and Parliamentary Committee, for them to consider what course should be taken in the matter.

Mr. F. CARRETT, the chairman of the Law and Parliamentary Committee, said he had a report to bring up upon the same subject, but, under the circumstances, he thought it had better be postponed.

It was then agreed that the communication of Mr. Davidson should be sent to the Law and Parliamentary Committee, with a view to their taking the necessary steps in the matter.

MR. COMMISSIONER KERR.

Mr. F. CARRETT then asked the permission of the Court to bring up a report, out of the usual order of business upon the paper, upon the reference of the 5th of July last relative to the judge of the Sheriff's Court.

Dr. SAUNDERS and one or two other members objected to the report being taken out of its order, and a long and angry discussion took place in reference to the matter.

It will be remembered that, in consequence of various

complaints that were made with reference to the manner in which Mr. Kerr performed the duties of judge of the Sheriff's Court and one of the Commissioners of the Central Criminal Court, the subject was referred to the Law and Parliamentary and City Courts Committee, for them to consider and bring up a report to this Court. That report was now sought to be laid before the Court.

Several amendments were proposed by different members, all having for their object the postponement of the bringing up of the report. Five different amendments, all tending to the object above referred to, were proposed and negatived upon a show of hands, but on every occasion a division was demanded, with the same result.

Mr. GOVER then moved another amendment, that the report should be printed, and that the consideration thereof be adjourned; and this amendment on being put to the Court was declared to be carried.

Upon it being put as a substantive motion, however, Mr. RICHARDS moved that the court do now adjourn. This was seconded, but upon being put it was negatived by a large majority.

A division was demanded, and it being evident that the minority were determined not to permit the motion to proceed, an adjournment took place amid great confusion, none of the business on the paper having been transacted.

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE.

SOLICITORS' CHARGES.

Sir,—My only object in answering the letter of "A Tradesman of Twenty-five Years' Standing," is to convey to him, and many other persons who are inexperienced in such matters, some idea of the way in which the costs indorsed on writs are calculated.

Now, I will take the amount of the debts, to be same as your correspondent's—£36 9s. 6d., and the writ would carry the following costs at least:—

Notice of dishonour of bill or letter for payment	£0	3	6
Instructions to sue, or attendance on plaintiff	0	6	8
Writ	0	12	6
Particulars to endorse	0	5	0
Copy and service (or more, according to distance)	0	5	0
Attorney settling and giving receipt	0	6	8
Fee for term letters, &c.	0	5	0

£2 4 4

This amount, according to circumstances, may necessarily be materially increased, and it is usual to indorse £2 10s., the practitioner being, in the majority of cases, entitled to more.

On payment of the debt and costs within four days (not twelve, as stated by your correspondent), further proceedings are stayed; and should a defendant be dissatisfied with the amount so endorsed he can insist on a taxation, and if one-sixth is taken off the attorney has to pay all the costs of taxation, which would not be inconsiderable. At the expiration of the four days other costs may be incurred, and these the defendant is legally bound to pay for his neglect to comply with the terms which the notice on the writ stated.

Money must always be legally tendered, and a condition such as that imposed by your correspondent—namely, that a written bill should be delivered, was sufficient to justify a refusal to accept the money.

In conclusion, allow me to remark that your correspondent is incorrect in stating that the legal charge is £1 18s. This sum could only apply to actions in which the sum recoverable is below £20. AN ATTORNEY OF GOOD STANDING.

Sir,—The letter under this heading in your impression of the 3rd inst. signed by "A Tradesman of Twenty-five Years' Standing," touches a point of some interest and perhaps importance. I presume (though, by the way, this is not positively stated) that the writ was issued against him without a preliminary letter. This is perhaps sharp practice even in the case of a bill of exchange, but let me ask if "tradesmen" and others do not invite such practice by habitually refusing to pay the 3s. 6d. for the courtesy of the preliminary letter? It may be said that when a plaintiff gets his debt promptly he ought to be content to pay his solicitor this small fee, but many plaintiffs strongly object to do so, and insist that the defendant be made to pay it.

Of course he cannot be compelled to do so unless the cheque or post-office order, &c., be returned, and the defendant be sued for the amount, and what sort of practice would this be considered? And in these times of "trade protection societies" we must be very tender with clients. Only last week one of my best clients told me that they had been "at him again," and though a man of business may decline Mr. Stubbs's services once or twice, he will in many cases at length yield to importunity. And what defence have the profession against these people? They now have a plan of doing all the professional business of a firm for a given sum per annum, which of course they can make small enough to be tempting to the client, and yet remunerative to themselves, because they do business by wholesale.

ONE WHO HATES TOUTING.

Sir,—I endorse the first paragraph of your correspondent's letter with the above heading, I consider it serves my answer as well as his case.

Employ a respectable solicitor by all means, but according to "A Tradesman" do not pay him the fees which enable him to be respectable. What has the mere cost of a writ to do with it? Does "A Tradesman" know that an attorney has to spend a thousand pounds and pay the revenue £9 yearly for the privilege of sealing a writ? What other professional man would do the same amount of work for the money? Let a tradesman employ a surveyor, he will charge him four or five guineas for the same amount of work and be no money out of pocket. An attorney is always making large advances—upon which he gets no interest—nor more costs in fact than if he were not doing so. Each generation of attorneys is receiving a higher education than the preceding, and each generation of attorneys sees their fees cut down and the fees out of pocket stationary. Perhaps "A Tradesman's" case was one of a very ordinary nature, but there are numbers that give great trouble. For instance—taking your client's instructions—you afterwards find he has made several errors—seeing him again (I say nothing of the professional knowledge which is here required as to form of action)—letter before action—writ, &c.—examining copy with original—any variance often being fatal—the attorney responsible in case of error, but getting no further fees for accepting this responsibility—service—sometimes exceedingly difficult and expensive—and interviews and letters, &c.

Yet, at a time like the present, and with his expenses increasing on every side, his tradesmen all raising their prices—without reason, the public believe—children growing up, everything to be provided for, in fact—nevertheless, he must keep respectable, yet charge fees lower than other professional men.

If I were to write to "The Grocer" when I am overcharged, or charged for things I never had, I fear his pages would be insufficient for my complaints. G. MALLETT.

Sir,—In answer to "J. D.," I have seen lately a small octavo, published a year or two ago, which describes the difficulties that beset the entering any profession, and that of an attorney is very ably treated of. I have quite forgotten the name of the author. My idea is about this: say for living—in whatever value the particular person requires—entering fees, &c., £100; sundries, £100; final fees, £50. But then the articulated clerk should be in some office, and for this, if he wishes to enter with a first-rate firm, he will have to pay from about £300 and upwards.

If he is content with less, and intends to work his way up, he can get in an office on advantageous terms. I have heard that fools pay premiums and wise men get paid. My advice, which I will let "J. D." have my charge for, if he will send me his address, is the same as *Punch's* to people about to marry—Don't. "J. D." has sent his query in too general a form for one to answer in your columns; those who could answer properly have not time to do so. R. T.

OUR INVADERS.

Sir,—I trust you will permit me to ask your insertion of the annexed circular, the style of which is a tolerable imitation of the usual form of "lawyers' letters."

Probably most of my professional brethren will cordially agree with me that *accountants* (who derive the staple of their legitimate business from the legal profession) ought not to be encouraged in their too frequent endeavours to encroach

on business which has hitherto been deemed the exclusive province of attorneys and solicitors.

A CITY SUBSCRIBER.

"57, Moorgate-street, London, E.C.

"6th November, 1866.

"In the matter of Kiddle and Pritchard, of Elder-street, Norton Folgate, Plumbers, &c.

"Sir,—We have been instructed by the above firm, who have lately dissolved partnership, to collect in the out-standing estate. By the books you appear to be indebted to the estate in the sum of £—, which we have to request may be paid at our office within ten days from this date.

"We are, sir, your obedient servants,

"HART, BROTHERS, & Co."

AUXILIARY EQUITY.

Sir,—In answer to "Alpha"—

(1.) In the case of *Wright v. Lord Maidstone*, 3 W. R. 613, Vice-Chancellor Wood allowed a demurrer to a bill by an indorsee seeking payment from the acceptor of a bill of exchange which the plaintiff stated to have been destroyed, on the ground that a complete remedy was to be had at law. But in *Byles on Bills*, 350, this doctrine is wholly denied: "If it can be proved that the instrument, whether negotiable or not, has been destroyed, it was once held that secondary evidence of its contents was admissible, and that the rightful owner was entitled to recover. . . . But this doctrine is now overruled as to negotiable instruments, and it is settled that the owner of a destroyed bill or note, if negotiable, cannot at law recover against the other parties whether the bill be actually indorsed or not. Nor can he even sue on the consideration."

(2.) In the case of *Phillips v. Phillips*, 10 W. R. 236, the Lord Chancellor in considering the plea of purchase for valuable consideration took the following distinction: "Where an application is made to the auxiliary jurisdiction by the possessor of a legal title, as by an heir at law, which was the case in *Bassel v. Nosworthy*, Finch, 103; or by a tenant in tail for the delivery of title deeds, which was the case in *Walwyn v. Lee*, 9 Ves. 24, and the defendant pleads he is a purchaser for valuable consideration without notice, the defence is good; and the reason given is that, as against a purchaser for valuable consideration without notice, the Court gives no assistance—that is, no assistance to the legal title."

But this rule does not apply where the Court exercises a legal jurisdiction concurrently with courts of law. Thus it was decided by Lord Thurlow, in *Williams v. Lambe*, 2 Bro. C. C. 264, that the defence could not be pleaded to a bill for dower; and by Sir J. Leach, in *Collins v. Archer*, 1 R. & M. 284, that it was no answer to a bill for fines. In these cases a Court of equity was not asked to give to the plaintiff any equitable as distinguished from legal relief. This distinction, however, is not approved of in *Sugden's Vendor and Purchaser*, nor in the notes to *Bassel v. Nosworthy*, White & Tudor's Leading Cases in Equity.

X. Y. Z.

CHARITABLE TRUSTS.

Sir,—I shall feel obliged by your informing me on the following points:—

(1.) A voluntary conveyance is made to trustees on trust to support a grammar school, but no enrolment is made of the conveyance or declaration of trust. On bill filed to displace one of the trustees for misconduct and to appoint another in his place, can he impede the suit by showing the non-enrolment?

(2.) Can trustees safely pay over to the husband money bequeathed to his wife, which she gives them notice she intends claiming as a settlement for herself and children?

A. B.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. PERSSE, of the Connaught Circuit, to be Counsel to the Attorney-General for Ireland.

THOMAS HIGGINS, Esq., solicitor, Galway, to be Clerk to the Attorney-General for Ireland.

RICHARD R. WINGFIELD, Esq., to be Registrar of Fines and Penalties, vice William Cruise, Esq., resigned.

W. A. PARKER, Esq., advocate, to be Chief Judge and

Magistrate on the Gold Coast, *vice* Chief Justice Halkett, resigned.

THOMAS DAVENPORT GOODMAN, of Chapel-en-le-Frith, in the county of Derby, Gentleman, to be a Commissioner to administer oaths in the High Court of Chancery in England.

PROVINCES.

BIRKENHEAD.

ATTORNEYS' CLERKS IN POLICE COURTS.

At the Birkenhead Police-court on Saturday, Mr. E. Bretherton, attorney, objected to Mr. Sowton, clerk to the magistrates' clerk, often appearing as prosecuting solicitor, and said he should leave the court if it was allowed. Mr. Sowton in reply to Mr. Bretherton, said he was not on the rolls, and he was not an articulated clerk; he was a "passed man." Mr. Preston, the stipendiary, requested Mr. Sowton to withdraw from the position until he had had an opportunity of ascertaining what was the principle laid down in the chief metropolitan police-courts in such matters.

ADMISSION OF ATTORNEYS.

NOTICES OF ADMISSION.

Michaelmas Term, 1866.

[The clerks' names appear in small capitals, and the attorneys to whom articulated or assigned follow in ordinary type.]

BARCLAY, DAVID, JUN.—Henry Swan, Great Knight-riding-street, Doctors'-commons.

BOWER, VERNON.—E. Bower, Birmingham; M. Whyley, Birmingham; and F. Price, Birmingham.

BRADLEY, WILLIAM.—Edward Strick, Swansea.

BROWN, ROBERT, JUN.—Robert Brown, Sen., Barton-upon-Humber.

BURNEY, CHARLES.—John Thomas Ambrose, Manningtree; Samuel Steward, 49, Lincoln's-inn-fields; and Park Nelson, 11, Essex-street.

BURTON, WILLIAM.—Henry Atkinson, Manchester.

COLEMAN, ARTHUR.—E. M. Coleman, Birmingham.

COOKE, HENRY.—George Cooke, Bristol.

COOPER, SAMUEL EDWARDS.—William Cooper, Tunstall.

ELLIOTT, JOHN SAMUEL.—F. J. Ridsdale, Gray's-inn-square.

FALKNER, EVELYN SHERARD.—P. R. Falkner, Newark-upon-Trent.

HADFIELD, JOHN.—A. B. Were, Wigton.

HAINES, EDWARD WALTER, JUN.—Edward Walter Haines, 16, Great Marlborough-street; and John Clutton, 10, Serjeants'-inn, Fleet-street.

HOLLIDAY, J. RICHARDSON, B.A.—A. Ryland, Birmingham.

JEWKES, EDWARD COOPER.—B. Robinson, Dudley; and S. W. Johnson, 5, Gray's-inn-square.

LANE, ARTHUR.—William Lane, 4, Bedford-place, Russell-square; and H. Lloyd, 1, Wood-street, Cheapside.

LEECH, WILLIAM.—Joseph Leech, 65, Moorgate-street, City.

LEES, FREDERIC, JUN.—Frederic Lees, Nottingham.

NEVE, WALTER.—J. E. Shepherd, Luton.

PARKINSON, JOHN, JUN.—Thomas R. Kent, 10, Mitre-court-chambers, Temple.

RANCE, HENRY W. HENNIKER.—Henry Rance, Cambridge.

SPENCER, WILLIAM HENRY.—John Hensman, Northampton.

TREVENEN, SYDNEY WILLIAM.—Edmund Carlyon, St. Austell.

WILSON, LAWRENCE.—John R. Brown, Nottingham.

Last day of Michaelmas Term, 1866.

BENSON, ROBERT.—William Mooradoff, Cockermouth.

DARWALL, ROBERT CECIL.—George Fielding, Dover.

DIXON, JOHN.—N. P. Kell, Battle; Charles Sheppard, Battle.

FRODSHAM, EDWARD PARR.—Frederick Frodsam, Walton-on-Hill; and Liverpool.

GOLE, THOMAS, JUN.—Thomas Gole, Sen., 49, Lime-street.

GOY, JOHN EDMUND.—W. H. Goy, Barton-upon-Humber.

HALL, JOHN CRESSY.—Thomas Cave Hall, Deal; and 23, Mornington-road.

HERBERT, FREDERICK SANDERS.—Leverson Jessopp, Bedford; Francis Herbert, Chelsea.

JEVES, FRANCIS MONTAGUE.—F. F. Jevess, 22, Bedford-row.

JOHNSTON, WILLIAM JOHN.—William Johnston, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

LEE, BARNARD.—Charles V. Lewis, 48, Bedford-row.

LEWIS, ARTHUR PERCY.—Charles Lewis, 1, Albany-court-

yard, Piccadilly; E. T. Lewis, 1, Albany-court-yard, Piccadilly; and B. Smith, 6, Southampton-street, Strand.

MIDDLETON, JOHN BOULTBEE.—R. A. Wallington, Leamington.

NELSON, CHARLES FREDERICK.—William Smith, Dartmouth.

PATER, JOHN JAMES.—Thomas Eaton, Berkhamstead; John

Pater, 49, Hunter-street, Brunswick-square; R. S. Greg-

son, 8, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.

PATTEN, ROBERT JOHN.—James Patten, 1, Verulam-

buildings, Gray's-inn-road.

ROBERTS, ROWLAND BENNETT STOKES.—T. Helps, Chester.

ROSCOE, ROSCOE.—James Hargreaves and William Knowles,

Newchurch, Lancashire.

RUSHWORTH, C. G. GOLDEN.—C. H. Rushworth, 10, Staple-

inn, Holborn.

RYE, WALTER.—Edward Rye, 16, Golden-square, West-

minster.

STEVENSON, RALPH ALEXANDER.—J. A. Stevenson, Stoke-

upon-Trent; Charles Sedgely, Knutsford.

TALBOT, CHARLES HENRY.—E. C. Matthews, Birmingham.

[For previous names see ante page 762, Vol. 10.]

APPLICATIONS TO TAKE OUT OR RENEW AT-

TORNEYS' CERTIFICATES.

27th November, 1866.

Andrews, Charles Davis, 35, Ely-place, Holborn; and 3,

Upper Gloucester-street, Dorset-square.

Andrew, Frederick, Brighton; 18, Coleman-street; and 4,

Alexandra-villas, Lansdowne-road, Croydon.

Austin, John Henry, 54, Belmont-street, Chalk Farm-road;

and 49, Skinner-street.

Barber, William Henry, Stafford; Manchester; and New-

castle-on-Tyne.

Barrett, George Edwin, Birmingham.

Briggs, Frederick, 1, Linsey-terrace, Blue Anchor-road, Ber-

mondsey.

Bush, John, 4, Portsea-place, Hyde-park.

Clark, William Robert, Whitehaven, Cumberland.

Collins, Henry, Whitehaven.

Costerton, James Hamilton, Manchester.

Daniel, Edward, Cheadle; and Shrewsbury.

Davies John, 2, St. Mildred's-court, Poultry; and 49,

Doughty-street, Guildford-street.

Day, Wallace, King's College, Cambridge; and Hitchin,

Hertford.

Edwards, Edward Rasbrook, 8, Arthur-grove, Kentish-town.

England, Charles, Sleaford, Lincolnshire; and 69, Coleshill-

street, Eaton-square.

Finch, George, 278, King's-road, Chelsea.

Gell, Francis Thomas, Melbourne, Australia.

Gough, Hubert, Upton-on-Severn; 29, Baker-street; and

9, Milman-street, Bedford-row.

Griffith, John Lloyd, Chester.

Hadley, Thomas Benjamin, Bromsgrove; and Birmingham.

Harvey, William Phillips, Moretonhamstead, Devonshire.

Hawkins, Geoffrey, 53, Parliament-street, Westminster.

Hearn, William, 12, Pelham-crescent, Brompton.

Hemmant, John, Birmingham.

Hilliard, James Arthur, 17, Upper Southwick-street, Cam-

bridge-square; 6, Porchester-place, Oxford-square; and

Richmond.

Humphreys, William Joseph, Rhyl, Flintshire.

Hunt, William Henry, Bishop Stortford; and Stratford-on-

Avon.

Hutton, W. J., 196, Piccadilly; and 49, Doughty-street,

Mecklenburgh-square.

Jackson, George Robert, Charlotte-street, Islington.

Keele, E. Rushworth, Springfield-road, St. Marylebone; and

Lewisham.

Lander, G. Moseley, 2, St. Paul's-crescent, Camden-town.

Leeman, Joseph, Dartford.

Lewin, Samuel Herbert, 1, Bedford-row; and 125, Gower-

street.

Lucas, William, Jun., Wem, Salop.

Lyus, George Ormiston, Tunbridge Wells.

Mallam, Dalton Robert, Oxford; Italy; and 6, Moore-park-

road, Fulham-road.

Maxfield, Henry Oates, Wakefield; and Witheridge, Devon-

shire.

Parkinson, Frederick Kidman, 36, Bedford-street, Strand.

Parke, Charles, 50, Bedford-row; and 4, Regent-square,

King's-cross.

Payne, Robert Sugden, Liverpool.

Philpott, Harry John Vernon, 36, Islington-terrace.

Poole, Fenwick Thomas, 20, Clarence-terrace, Seven Sisters-road.
 Rawlinson, Edward, Lancaster.
 Tayler, William, Scarborough; Leamington; Coventry; Rugby; Leicester; Derby; Burton; Bakewell; and Edensor, near Chatsworth.
 Tayleur, Cresswell John, Marychurch, Torquay, Devonshire; and Calcutta.
 Tennant, William, Hanley; and 29, Gerrard-street, Islington.
 Underwood, Hugh Frederick, Ross.
 Utton, Charles Philip, 20, Shrubland-grove; and 70, Malvern-road, Dalston.
 Vergette, Edward, 6, Victoria-street, Westminster; 28, University-street; 4, Oakley-street, Chelsea.
 Voules, Charles Henry, 13, Portsea-place, Connaught-square; 11, Park-road, St. John's-wood; and New York.
 Wilcocks, Frederick James, Oxford; and Christchurch, New Zealand (now on the high seas).
 Wingate, Bernard, Croydon.
 Woodall, Samuel, Derby; Barton-on-Humber; Walsall; and Liverpool.

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS.

LAW STUDENTS' DEBATING SOCIETY.

At the meeting of this society held at the Law Institution on Tuesday last, a motion was proposed by the secretary and seconded by Mr. Munton, that a sum should be set apart annually out of the funds of the society for the purpose of providing a prize or prizes to be given to members of the society who should distinguish themselves at the examination for admission as solicitors. The motion, after a prolonged discussion, was carried as amended by Mr. Rooks.

ARTICLED CLERKS' SOCIETY.

THE INAUGURATION MEETING.

The third inauguration meeting of this society was held on Wednesday evening, the 7th inst., in the Great Hall of King's College, when, some formal business having been transacted, an eloquent inaugural address was delivered by the chairman, J. Duke Coleridge, Esq., Q.C., M.P.

The learned gentleman said that as to their purely professional education he could tell them little or nothing because he did not understand the subject. Not having, like many barristers before they are called to the bar, spent a time in an attorney's office, he had no practical experience of the working details of that branch of the profession. Their own common sense would enforce one short precept upon them, that they should make themselves thoroughly masters of their work, and should never suppose themselves to be above it. Whatever was worth doing at all was worth doing well, and moreover an attorney's work was of vast importance, involving as it did a sense of responsibility joined with a sense of self-respect in the conscientious discharge of his duty to his client. But what he wished to insist upon was this, that it was of the greatest importance to themselves and to society that those whom he was addressing should be more than good lawyers and clever practitioners. It was important for themselves, because, without a general cultivation of the mind, a man would either not get the first place, or if he did he would often discredit an eminence to which he had thus attained. Cultivation would, of course, not do alone, but it makes success greater, it gilds the laurels of the conqueror, and pours some precious drops into the cup which the defeated have to drain. Most of us had at some period of our lives wasted time. But we had not wasted those hours which had been spent in the general cultivation of the mind, in studying the great works of our own and foreign countries, such as Homer, Aristotle, Virgil, Dante, Montaigne, Shakspeare, Wordsworth, and Butler. From them we learn that there are things better than professional success, and things far worse than professional defeat; we learn to form sound and sober judgments about ourselves and others, to feel what poor creatures we are by the side of the great giants who have from time to time appeared amongst us, and to avoid that vulgar vanity and self-display so often, and I fear sometimes so truly, charged against professional men. The interests of the bar had been truly said to be really the interests of everybody, whenever they had occasion to employ the bar—that is at some time or other of the life of almost every subject of the Queen; and, consequently,

the higher and purer the bar was, the better, not only for the common profession, but for the whole country. Now the bar was created by the attorneys. As they valued largeness of thought, breadth of view, and elevation of character, so they would seek out and do honour to those in the other branch of the profession who showed these characteristics.

In proportion as the attorneys felt and acted on these responsibilities, they elevated the common profession. In proportion as they forgot them, and poured out their favours on men of low-bred insolence and ignorance, who too often flourished like bay trees in our Courts they dishonoured the common profession. He did not mean, however, to rely exclusively on "classical" learning. He supposed that Burns was no scholar, but he was a man of thorough refinement and cultivation. Lord Erskine and Mr. Burke would probably have been at sea in Greek and Latin, but it would be difficult to find two men more profoundly educated. Living men he would not mention, but many eminent examples of the same truth might be found amongst us at the present day. But what he insisted on was that there should be some general cultivation of the mind; either by the study of nature, or by literature, or by scholarship, or by some other means, every man who has a sense of what is due to God, who has given him a mind, should strive to educate himself. Each of them had his duty as a lawyer, but he had larger and more extended duties as a man and a citizen. Every one who was proud of his profession felt the truth and common sense of this. The sneer at the vanity and unscrupulousness of the legal profession met with a too ready acceptance. Much of it was shallow and ill-bred, but like every deep-rooted prejudice it had some ground of truth. Even a wise and calm-judging man like Mr. Wordsworth had pointed his finger at the profession in the "Poet's Epitaph":—

"A lawyer art thou?—draw not high!
 Go, carry to some fitter place
 The keenness of that practised eye,
 The hardness of that fallow face."

It was the duty of every one of them to diminish the cause of this prejudice. To his present hearers, more than to any other class of men in the world, it belonged to remove this feeling. Individually, each could do little, but the result, if each did his best, might be great indeed. "And what nobler task," asked the learned gentleman in conclusion, "could be entrusted to any one than to aid in wiping out the stains which dim the fame of a great profession, founded on the weakness of our common humanity, instrumental in so many instances of tyranny resisted, innocence vindicated, and justice protected, and boasting a roll of great and good men, whose works have been the glory of their own time, and shall be the delight of ages to come!"

The learned gentleman resumed his seat amid loud applause.

OBITUARY.

THOMAS KING, Esq.

This gentleman was a member of the firm of King & Son, practising at Brighton, where he was greatly esteemed. It seems that for some time past, owing to a great pressure of professional business, his health had become somewhat impaired, and it is painful to add that on Friday last he was found dead in his bed-room under circumstances which left no doubt upon the minds of the coroner's jury that he committed suicide whilst in a state of temporary insanity. Mr. King was a perpetual commissioner, a commissioner to administer oaths, a commissioner for affidavits, a member of the Metropolitan and Provincial Law Association and of the Solicitors' Benevolent Association.

LAW STUDENTS' JOURNAL.

LAW CLASSES AT THE INCORPORATED LAW SOCIETY.

Mr. E. A. C. SCHALCH, on Common Law, Monday, Nov. 12, class A, elementary and advanced. Thursday, Nov. 15, class B, elementary and advanced.

Mr. D. STURGEON, on Equity, Tuesday, Nov. 13, class A, elementary and advanced. Friday, Nov. 16, class B, elementary and advanced.

Mr. A. BAILEY, on Real Property, Wednesday, Nov. 14, class B, elementary and advanced.

LAW LECTURES AT THE INCORPORATED LAW SOCIETY.

Mr. R. HORTON SMITH, on Conveyancing, Monday, Nov. 12.

Mr. E. CHARLES, on Equity, Friday, Nov. 12.

COURT PAPERS.

COMMON PLEAS.

Notice is hereby given that the Court has appointed the following days for hearing and deciding the appeals from the decision of the revising barristers under the Act 6 Vict. c. 18, viz., Saturday the 17th, and Tuesday the 20th days of November instant, on which days the Court will proceed to hear the same in the order in which they are entered.

EXCHEQUER CHAMBER.

SITTINGS IN ERROR.

The following days have been appointed for the argument of errors and appeals:—

QUEEN'S BENCH.

Tuesday Nov. 27 | Wednesday Nov. 28.

COMMON PLEAS.

Thursday Nov. 29 | Friday Nov. 30

EXCHEQUER.

Saturday Dec. 1 | Monday Dec. 3

OLD BAILEY ROTA, 1866.

Nov. 19—The Lord Chief Justice, Bramwell, B., Byles, J.

Dec. 17—The Lord Chief Baron, Willes and Mellor, JJ.

1867.

Jan. 7—The Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, Pigott, B., and Shee, J.

Jan. 28—Martin, B., Blackburn and Keating, JJ.

Feb. 25—North Wales Judge.

April 8—Channell, B., Smith and Lush, JJ.

May 6—The Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, Blackburn, J., Pigott, B.

June 18—The Lord Chief Justice, Willes, J., Channell, B.

July 8—North Wales Judge.

Aug. 19—Bramwell, B., Mellor and Shee, JJ.

Sept. 23—Martin, B., Smith and Lush, JJ.

Oct. 28—The Lord Chief Baron, Byles and Keating, JJ.

JUSTICES' JUSTICE IN FRANCE.—At a recent meeting of the Medical Association of the Moselle, an extraordinary pretension on the part of a patient, which was supported by a *juge de paix*, was detailed. The client, summoned to discharge his doctor's bill, resisted on the following frivolous grounds:—"I sent," said he, "for the doctor but once, and therefore owe him but for a single visit. If he came several times, that was at his own desire. It is true he has cured me of a very serious disease, which prevailed epidemically in the village, and in order to arrest its progress he cauterised my throat several times. That is true enough, but I never requested him, and am only willing to pay for his first visit." The *juge de paix* falling in with this view of the transaction, decided against the doctor, who therefore had the costs to pay. On another occasion this *juge de paix* insisted that the doctor should prove by witnesses that he had been sent for several times by his patient, and on his refusing to do this gave the decision against him.—*Medical Times*.

PUBLIC COMPANIES.

ENGLISH FUNDS AND RAILWAY STOCK.

LAST QUOTATION, NOV. 8, 1866.

[From the Official List of the actual business transacted.]

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.

3 per Cent. Consols, 89½
 Ditto for Account, Dec. 6, 88½
 3 per Cent. Reduced, 87
 New 3 per Cent., 87
 Do. 3½ per Cent., Jan. '94
 Do. 2½ per Cent., Jan. '94
 Do. 5 per Cent., Jan. '73 —
 Annulment, Jan. '60 —

Annuities, April, '85
 Do. (Red Sea T.) Aug. 1908 —
 Ex Bille, £1000, 3 per Ct. 3 pm
 Ditto, £500, Do. 3 pm
 Ditto, £100 & £200, Do. 3 pm
 Bank of England Stock, 64 per
 Ct. (last half-year) 246½
 Ditto for Account, —

INDIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

India Stock, 104 p Ct. Apr. '74
 Ditto for Account, —
 Ditto 5 per Cent., July, '70 106½
 Ditto for Account, —
 Ditto 4 per Cent., Oct. '88
 Ditto, ditto, Certificates, —
 Ditto Enhanced Ppr., 4 per Cent.

Ind. Inf. Pr., 5 p Ct., Jan. '79
 Ditto, 5½ per Cent., May, '79
 Ditto Debentures, per Cent.,
 April, '64 —
 Do. Do., 5 per Cent., Aug. '73
 Do. Bonds, 4 per Ct., £1000, pm
 Ditto, ditto, under £1000, pm

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

No. of shares	Dividend per annum	Names.	Shares	Paid.	Price per share.
5000	5 per cent	Clerical, Med. & Gen. Life	100	£ 10 0 0	£ 26 17 6
4000	40 pc & ba	County ...	100	£ 10 0 0	£ 45 0 0
40000	8 per cent	Eagle ...	50	£ 5 0 0	£ 6 17 6
10000	7½ is 8d pc	Equity and Law ...	100	£ 6 0 0	£ 7 15 0
20 00	7½ is 1½d pc	English & Scot. Law Life	50	£ 3 10 0	£ 4 15 0
2500	3 per cent	Equitable Reversionary...	105	£ 50 0 0	£ 95 0 0
4500	5 per cent	Do. New ...	50	£ 5 0 0	£ 45 0 0
5000	5 & 3 pab b	Gresham Life ...	20	£ 5 0 0	£ 44 0 0
20000	3 per cent	Guardian ...	50	£ 5 0 0	£ 2 0 0
20000	7 per cent	Home & Col. Ass., Ltd.	100	£ 10 0 0	£ 15 0 0
7500	10 per cent	Imperial Life ...	100	£ 2 10 0	£ 5 0 0
60000	10 per cent	Law Fire ...	100	£ 10 0 0	£ 8 15 0
10000	32½ pr cent	Law Life ...	10	£ 10 0 0	£ 16 6
100000	6 6 7 pr ct	Law Union ...	50	£ 8 0 0	£ 8 0 0
20000	6s p share	Legal & General Life ...	50	£ 4 17 8	£ 4 5 0
20000	3 per cent	London & Provincial Law	50	£ 6 5 0	£ 16 15 0
40000	10 per cent	North Brit. & Mercantile	100	£ 10 0 0	£ 38 0 0
2500	12½ & bns	Provident Life ...	Stock	All	295
689220	20 per cent	Royal Exchange ...	Stock	All	203 0 0
—	6½ per cent	Sun Fire ...	—	All	63 0 0
4000	—	Do. Life ...	—	All	—

RAILWAY STOCK.

Shares.	Railways.	Paid.	Closing Prices.
Stock	Bristol and Exeter	100	88
Stock	Caledonian	100	121
Stock	Glasgow and South-Western	100	118
Stock	Great Eastern Ordinary Stock	100	26½
Stock	Do., East Anglian Stock, No. 2	100	6
Stock	Great Northern	100	116
Stock	Do., A Stock*	100	126½
Stock	Great Southern and Western of Ireland	100	92
Stock	Great Western—Original	100	57½
Stock	Do., West Midland—Oxford	100	38
Stock	Do., do.—Newport	100	35
Stock	Lancashire and Yorkshire	100	124½
Stock	London, Brighton, and South Coast	100	90
Stock	London, Chatham, and Dover	100	19
Stock	London and North-Western	100	117½
Stock	London and South-Western	100	84
Stock	Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincoln	100	47½
Stock	Metropolitan	100	122
10	Do., New	—	3pm
Stock	Midland	100	124½
Stock	Do., Birmingham and Derby	100	95
Stock	North British	100	37
Stock	North London	100	120
10	Do., 1864	5	7
Stock	North Staffordshire	100	74
Stock	Scottish Central	100	154
Stock	South Devon	100	45
Stock	South-Eastern	100	63
Stock	Taff Vale	100	145
10	Do., C	—	3pm

* A receives no dividend until 6 per cent. has been paid to B.

MONEY MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Thursday Night.

The Bank directors, at the close of a short sitting to-day, announced a reduction in the *minimum* rate of discount from 4½, at which it has stood since the 27th of September, to 4 per cent. The effect of the change was scarcely appreciable. The banks and discount houses have reduced their terms for money on deposit.

In the Foreign Stock Markets the only noticeable feature has been an advance in Turkish Securities, owing to an authoritative statement that arrangements have been made to meet the whole public debt of the country.

The Railway Share Market has continued inactive; but, as was a necessary consequence of the issue of the report of the Committee of Investigation, North British Stocks have been heavy. Here we have another instance of the utter worthlessness of published accounts, even when vouched by auditors elected by the proprietors themselves. For a series of seven years the sum of £304,163 has been charged to capital and suspense, whereas it should have come under the head of revenue; and upwards of £86,000 per annum has been paid in dividends actually not earned; the deficiency being made up by means of loans obtained from bankers and others. Upon this point the committee say there has been "a careful and most ingenious fabrication of imaginary accounts begun and carried on from time to time for the purpose of supporting the falsified half-yearly statements of revenue and the general misrepresentation of affairs." The directors, other than Mr. Hodgson, say, though they were paid by the proprietors to be useful and not ornamental as members of the Board, that they were satisfied with the apparent prosperous condition of the company, and "never imagined that any officer of the company had made entries in the books calculated to give an untrue statement of the company's affairs." But the most startling piece of evidence is that furnished by Mr. Rowbotham, the general manager, who, when examined before the committee,

ated that "he was cognizant of the irregularities in the accounts, and that dividends were declared and paid which had not been earned." He did, however, claim to be innocent of the concoction of the falsified accounts; and this charge he laid at the door of the chairman, Mr. Richard Hodgson, of Carham-hall. He stated that the instructions given on that subject emanated from the chairman; and that the half-yearly misstatements were made "deliberately and advisedly, generally upon a preliminary draft prepared by the accountant showing the true state of affairs, which, after being inspected by the chairman, was altered by the accountant into such a form as to carry out the wishes of the chairman, and show the desired dividend." It is understood that the chairman and one or two of the directors who have issued a reply intend to defend themselves at the forthcoming meeting, but there is no ground upon which to rest a hope of satisfactory explanation.

The Carmarthen and Cardigan directors intend to apply to Parliament for a bill to re-organise the capital of the company, and adjust claims. The total liabilities are £1,001,878.

In Vice-Chancellor Stuart's Court to-day, a receiver was appointed of the tolls, &c., for the Llanelly Railway to pay a mortgage-debt of only £300.

The prospectus of the Agra Bank (Limited) has been issued; and the details of the scheme for the resuscitation of the business have already been given. Some slight variation is suggested with reference to the payment of creditors.

Miscellaneous Securities are dull, and this can hardly excite surprise, when there are no less than eighty petitions in the paper of the Chancery Courts on Saturday last, to wind up companies, all of recent formation, upon the limited liability principle. The public who are in the habit of jumping to a conclusion without weighing the facts which lead to it, no doubt consider the principle of limited liability bad. This is erroneous. The principle is good; but it has been abused by people whose concerns were rotten handing them over to a limited liability company. It is satisfactory to know that this will not be easily done in the future.

Petitions have been presented to wind-up the following companies. The Coffee, Cocoa, Cotton, and General Produce Freehold Estates Company of Venezuela (Limited); the London and County Coal Company (Limited); the Accidental and Marine Insurance Corporation (Limited).

Mr. Church, at the Rolls to-day, upon the application of the London and County Bank, who are large creditors, appointed Mr. J. B. Gibbons (Harding & Co.) official liquidator of Charles Lafitte & Co., subject to the production of formal evidence.

A local trade circular states that the assets of the Birmingham Banking Co. have run off so well that a dividend of 6s. 8d. in the pound will shortly be declared.

On Saturday last a provisional liquidator of the Inns of Court Hotel Co. (Limited) was appointed to prevent an execution on Monday.

The following circular has been issued to the shareholders by the Committee of Investigation:—"We have the pain of being compelled to announce the failure of our efforts. When we made our report to you we hoped that the *minimum* sum necessary to keep the company on foot would have been raised. That *minimum* sum has not been subscribed, and all hopes of obtaining it are at an end. It has not therefore been possible to carry out the contemplated arrangements with the creditors, and some of them have commenced and are preparing legal proceedings. Under all the circumstances of the case we feel we can no longer ask the shareholders to come forward, and that submission to a winding-up is unavoidable. We deeply regret the failure of such a promising company. We may, perhaps, shortly have to address you again on a subject of importance to you; but in now resigning the trust you reposed in us, we can only assure you that we have anxiously endeavoured to adopt the best course for your interests."

William Frank Blandy, Esq., Solicitor, of Reading, has been elected a Director of the Solicitors' Benevolent Association, in the room of the late John Jackson Blandy, Esq., of Reading, deceased.

REGISTRATION APPEALS.—The Court of Common Pleas will hear the appeals from the revision courts of the revising barristers in the course of the ensuing term, and they will be exhibited after the first four days of the sittings.

ESTATE EXCHANGE REPORT.

AT THE NEW AUCTION MART.

Oct. 29.—By Messrs. LEITCH & CREVIER.

Leasehold, 5 houses, being the 6th to the 10th in York-street, Kingsland-road; term, 53 years unexpired, at £16 per annum.—Sold for 605.

Leasehold house and shop, No. 23, Wellington-street, Old Ford-road; let at £11 per annum; term, 34 years unexpired, at £2 per annum.—Sold for £195.

Leasehold, 5 houses, Nos. 164, 166, 168, 170, and 172, Crisp-street, East India-road; term, 56 years unexpired, at £13 11s. 3d. per annum.—Sold for £600.

Oct. 31.—By Mr. DANIEL WATNEY.

Freehold estate, situate in the parish of Carshalton, Surrey, and known as The Culvers, comprising a house, with stabling, coach-houses, build-

ings, homestead, cottages, pleasure grounds, and park; also a house and premises, with flour-mill, known as Hackbridge Mill, situate on the river Wandle; the whole containing 77a 0r 24p.—Sold for £23,000.

Freehold cottage ornee, situate on the banks of the river Wandle, Carshalton, known as Hackbridge Lodge, with gardens, orchard, &c., containing 1a 0r 16p.—Sold for £2,300.

Freehold residence, known as Hackbridge Villa, situate at Carshalton, with pleasure grounds, garden, and paddock, containing 4a 2r 20p.—Sold for £2,800.

Freehold residence, known as Strawberry Lodge, situate at Carshalton, with grounds, outbuildings, farmhouse, homestead, orchard, and park-like meadow land, containing 33a 0r 16p.—Sold for £12,150.

Freehold estate, known as The Limes, situate on the banks of the river Wandle, Carshalton, comprising a residence, outbuildings, pleasure grounds, farm buildings, lodge, and park-like lands, containing 54a 3r 36p.—Sold for £11,100.

Freehold brick field, with 2 cottages and market garden, situate at Carshalton.—Sold for £3,000.

Freehold, 5a 1r 20p of meadow land, fronting Wrye-lane, Carshalton.—Sold for £1,350.

Freehold residence, known as Wallington Cottage, Carshalton, with meadows, cottages, and market gardens; also the island known as Plantation Island; the whole containing 22a 2r 19p.—Sold for £9,500.

Freehold, 10a 0r 21p of market garden land, situate at Carshalton.—Sold for £1,100.

Freehold allotment gardens, with 2 cottages, situate at Carshalton, containing 5a 3r 36p.—Sold for £2,450.

Freehold market garden, known as Queen's Head Field, containing 7a 0r 21p, situate at Carshalton.—Sold for £1,350.

By Messrs. FULLER & HORLEY.

Leasehold steam saw mills, with machinery, situate in Pages-walk, Bermondsey, let on lease at £550 per annum; term, 15 years unexpired, at £200 per annum.—Sold for £1,770.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

ROGERS—On Nov. 1, the wife of W. Rogers, Esq., Solicitor, Southampton-buildings, of a son.

STONE—On Oct. 31, the wife of W. Stone, Esq., Solicitor, Liverpool, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BRADDON—VAUDREY—On Oct. 25, at Christ Church, Stockport, Charles Braddon, Esq., Surgeon, Manchester, to Mary, daughter of the late J. C. Vaudrey, Esq., Solicitor, Stockport.

ELWORTHY—WELBY—On Oct. 30, at South Kyrne Church, Albert H. Elworthy, Esq., Southampton-buildings, to Elizabeth A., daughter of H. Welby, Esq., Timberland, Lincoln.

HAWES—CLARKE—On Nov. 1, at the parish church, Fliley, Yorkshire, W. Fox Hawes, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, Lincoln's-inn, to Eliza, daughter of the late R. D. Clarke, Esq., Manchester.

HAGG—GERMAN—On Oct. 31, at All Saints Church, Notting-hill, John Hagg, Jun., Esq., Manchester, to Catherine Barker, daughter of James German, Barrister-at-Law, Inverness-terrace, Kensington-gardens.

DEATHS.

CAMPBELL—On Oct. 31, at Ryde, Isle of Wight, Emma, wife of John Scarlett Campbell, Esq., Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces of India.

KING—On Nov. 2, at Brighton, Thomas King, Esq., Solicitor, aged 52.

MOORE—On Oct. 31, at Liverpool, Elizabeth C., wife of H. O'Hara Moore, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

NEVILLE—On Nov. 8, at Esher, William Ralph Neville, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, aged 41.

PHINN—On Oct. 31, Thomas Phinn, Esq., Q.C., Counsel to the Admiralty, and Judge of the Fleet, aged 54.

REDHEAD—On Oct. 30, at Litherland-park, Janet, wife of J. A. Red-head, Esq., Solicitor, Liverpool, aged 23.

STEWART—On Oct. 31, K. W. D. Stewart, Esq., M.A., of Elgin-crescent, Notting hill, and Inner Temple, aged 40.

STORES—On Nov. 4, Mr. Sergeant Stokes.

WRIGHT—On Nov. 5, at Marple, Cheshire, aged 66, John Wright, Esq.

UNCLAIMED STOCK IN THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

The amount of Stock heretofore standing in the following Names will be transferred to the Parties claiming the same, unless other Claimants appear within Three Months:—

BOYS, REV. CHARLES, Wing, Rutlandshire. £344 8s. 6d. New £3 per Cent. Annuities.—Claimed by Richard C. Boys.

NESB, CHARLOTTE, Caroline-street, Bedford-square, Spinster, and FRANCIS BARLOW ROBINSON, Essex-street, Strand, Esq. £278 8s. 3d. New £3 per Cent. Annuities.—Claimed by F. C. Barlow, the survivor.

LONDON GAZETTES.

Winding-up of Joint Stock Companies.

LIMITED IN CHANCERY.

FRIDAY, NOV. 3, 1866.

Hampstead Brewery Company (Limited).—Petition for winding-up, presented Oct. 30, directed to be heard before Vice-Chancellor Kin-dersley on Nov. 16. Wood, Bucklersbury, solicitor for the petitioner.

Inns of Court Hotel Company (Limited).—Petition for winding-up, presented Oct. 31, directed to be heard before Vice-Chancellor Wood on Nov. 10. Reed & Co, Gresham-st., solicitors for the petitioners.

General Estates Company (Limited).—Petition for winding-up, presented Nov. 1, directed to be heard before the Master of the Rolls on Nov. 10. Sewell & Co, Gresham-house, Old Broad-st., solicitors for the petitioners.

Fresh Provision Preserving Company (Limited).—Creditors are required, on or before Nov. 30, to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, to Messrs. Kimber &

Ellis, Gresham-house. Kimber & Ellis, Gresham-house, solicitors for the liquidators.

Argoed Colliery Company (Limited).—Vice-Chancellor Stuart, acting for the Master of the Rolls, has, by an order dated Oct 4, appointed James Rogers, The Friars, Chester, official liquidator.

Onlwyn Iron and Coal Company (Limited).—Petition for winding-up, presented Oct 29, directed to be heard before the Master of the Rolls on Nov 10. Wrenthmore & Son, Lincoln's-inn-fields, solicitors for the petitioner.

Worthing Laundry Land and Building Company (Limited).—Petition for winding-up, presented Oct 30, directed to be heard before the Master of the Rolls on Nov 10. Jenkinson, Fenchurch-st, solicitor for the petitioner.

LIMITED IN CHANCERY.

TUESDAY, Nov. 6, 1866.

General Trading Company (Limited).—Petition for winding-up, presented Nov 2, directed to be heard before the Master of the Rolls on Nov 17. Parson & Lee, Abchurch House, Sherbourne-lane, solicitors for the petitioners.

Coffee, Coors, Cotton, and General Produce Freehold Estates Company of Venezuela (Limited).—Petition for winding-up, presented Nov 3, directed to be heard before Vice-Chancellor Kindersley on Nov 16. Hand, Coleman-st, solicitor for the petitioners.

Bersham Paper Company (Limited).—Petition for winding-up, presented Aug 9, directed to be heard before the Master of the Rolls on Nov 17. Baker & Key, Cloak-lane, solicitors for the petitioner.

Pwllheli Slate Company (Limited).—Petition for winding-up, presented Oct 24, directed to be heard before the Vice-Chancellor of the County Palatine of Lancaster, at Manchester, Nov 28. Lamb, Manchester, solicitor for the petitioner.

Ottoman Financial Association (Limited).—Vice-Chancellor Stuart has, by an order dated Nov 3, ordered that the voluntary winding-up of this association be continued. Morgan, Winchester-buildings, Winchester-st, solicitor for the petitioner.

Richmond-hill Hotel Company (Limited).—Vice-Chancellor Wood has, by an order Nov 3, ordered this company to be wound up. Dolman, Jermyn-st, solicitor for the petitioners.

Hampstead Brewery Company (Limited).—Vice-Chancellor Kindersley has, by an order dated Nov 5, appointed Edward Moore, of 20, East India-chambers, Leadenhall-st, to be the Provisional Official Liquidator.

Friendly Societies Dissolved.

TUESDAY, Nov. 6, 1866.

Lodge No. 1, Liverpool and Birkenhead Cutters and Drillers Society, Golden Lion Inn, St James'-st, Liverpool. Oct 30.

Creditors under Estates in Chancery

Last Day of Proof.

FRIDAY, Nov. 3, 1866.

Tillyard, John, Hammersmith, Cowkeeper. Nov 26. Braine & Hooper, V. C. Kindersley.
Goddard, Richd, East Dereham, Norfolk, Gent. Nov 26. Wright & George, M. R.

TUESDAY, Nov. 6, 1866.

Clark, Jas, Shelley, Essex, Farmer. Dec 8. Muggeridge & Bretton, V. C. Stuart.
Crow, Peter Alex, Knockholt, Kent. Dec 8. Brett & Dixon, M. R.
Meller, Jas Hill, Chimeys, Edenbridge, Kent, Gent. Dec 8. Meller & Meller, V. C. Stuart.
Rayner, Wm, Hove, Brighton, Ironmonger. Dec 10. Ingle & Rayner, V. C. Stuart.
Williams, Edwd, Westbromwich, Stafford, Coalmaster. Dec 15. Corser & Whitehouse, V. C. Stuart.

Creditors under 22 & 23 Vict. cap. 35.

Last Day of Claim.

FRIDAY, Nov. 3, 1866.

Bishop, Joseph, Goswell-st, Clothier. Nov 30. Mills, Brunswick-pl, City-rd.
Bonar, Jas, Leadenhall-st, Merchant. Dec 1. Duff & Nephew, Nicholas-lane.
Bryan, Wm, Brighthurst, Leicester, Farmer. Dec 14. Shield, Upping-ham.
Buton, John, Good's-hill, Tenterden, Kent, Farmer. Dec 31. Phillips, Mildmay-pk.
Crosland, Hy Houseman, Leeds, Bookkeeper. Nov 10. Smith & Hoppes, Leeds.
Lamb, Robt, Newark-upon-Trent, Nottingham, Grocer. Dec 1. Ashley, Newark-upon-Trent.
Leegood, Edwd, Squirrels-heath, Essex, Farmer. Dec 8. Surridge & Hunt, Rumford.
Russell, Wm, Croydon, Corndealer. Dec 31. Russell & Davies, Coleman-st.
Sedgwick, Wm, Wesbourne-pl, Eaton-sq. Dec 1. Bridges & Co, Red Lion-sq.
Walter, Richd, Bristol, out of business. Dec 25. Hunt, Bristol.
White, Harriet, Park-pl, Croydon, Spinster. Dec 1. White & Sons, Bedford-row.
Young, Rev Wm, Aller Rectory, Somerset, Clerk. Nov 7. Nanson & Clutterbuck.

TUESDAY, Nov. 6, 1866.

Abney, Wm Wootton, Measham Hall, Derby, Esq. Dec 21. Smith, Ashby-de-la-Zouch.
Baylis, Joseph, Ministerworth, Gloucestershire, Gent. Jan 1. Batt, Uxbridge.
Bennett, Anne, Slough, Buckingham, Spinster. Nov 30. Bailey & Co., Berners-street.
Boys, Edwd, Blomfield-ter, Paddington, Captain, R. N. Dec 15. Edmunds, St. Bride's-avenue, Fleet-st.
Crooke, Arthur Anne, Galscutta, Bill Broker. Jan 7. Ellis & Field, Lpool.
Gibson, John, R.A., Rome, Sculptor. Jan 1. Wilde & Co, College-hill.
Gill, Wm Hy, Godalming, Surrey, Esq. Dec 15. Mellerah.
Jewell, John, Bride-lane, Fleet-st, Hot Presser. Dec 15. Edmunds, St. Bride's-avenue, Fleet-street.

Maraden, Chas, Southampton, Chief Officer of Steam Ship "Delhi." Dec 10. Twiss, Gray's-inn-sq.

Naylor, Agnes Stella, Lenton, Nottingham, Spinster. Jan 12. Battin, Nottingham.

Noel, Chas, Earl of Gainsborough. Jan 1. Bridges & Co, Red Lion-sq.
Pape, John, Grantham, Lincoln, Gent. Jan 1. H. and J. G. Thompson, Grantham.

Phillips, Paul, Arlington-sq, Islington, Commercial Clerk. Dec 10. Desborough & Son, Sise-lane.
Skelton, Thos, Brookham, Surrey, Carpenter. Dec 17. Shepherd, College-hill.

Sydney, Sir Wm Robert, Bray, Berks. Jan 11. Brown, Maidenhead.

Tomlin, Wm, Campbell-ter, Bow-rd, Esq. Feb 1. Waltons & Bubb, Bucklersbury.

Turner, Frances, Rainsworth, Nottingham, Baker. Dec 25. Hawk-ridges & Cockayne, Nottingham.

Walden, Peter, Radgwick, Sussex, Yeoman. Sept 31. Medwin & Clarkson, Hortham.

Weston, Wm, Brighton, Gunmaker. Dec 14. Chalk, Brighton.

Winter, Thos, Grantham, Lincoln, Gent. Jan 1. H. & J. G. Thompson, Grantham.

Woodman, Grace, North Shields, Northumberland, Widow. Dec 16. Kidd, North Shields.

Deeds registered pursuant to Bankruptcy Act, 1861.

FRIDAY, Nov. 3, 1866.

Atkinson, Wm, Gainsborough, Lincoln, Butcher. Oct 13. Asst. Reg Oct 31.
Ackroyd, Elkanah, Gillington, nr Bradford, & Thos Jas Charlton, Manningham, nr Bradford, York, Rag Merchants. Oct 2. Asst. Reg Oct 30.
Ballard, Geo, Castle-inn, Highgate, Licensed Victualler. Oct 6. Comp. Reg Nov 2.
Bath, Edward John, High-st, Whitechapel, Printer. Oct 15. Comp. Reg Nov 2.
Bevis, Geo Thorp, Bath, Somerset, Classical Tutor. Oct 29. Comp. Reg Oct 31.
Bradbury, Joseph, Macclesfield, Chester, Silk Manufacturer. Oct 18. Comp. Reg Oct 30.
Briggs, Wm, Keighley, York, Ironmonger. Oct 5. Asst. Reg Oct 31.
Bromley, Thos Bailey, Macclesfield, Chester, Wine Merchant. Oct 22. Comp. Reg Nov 1.
Cocks, Jonathan, Skirbeck Quarter, Lincoln, Nurseryman. Oct 11. Asst. Reg Nov 1.
Corveton, Wm Gordon, Dudley, Worcester, Attorney-at-Law. Comp. Reg Oct 31.
Culyer, Erasmus Stannard, Norwich, Slate Merchant. Oct 10. Asst. Reg Nov 2.
Davis, John, & John Davis, jun, Aldershot, Hants, Contractors. Sept 21. Asst. Reg Oct 30.
Davis, Thos, Hertford, Licensed Victualler. Oct 30. Comp. Reg Nov 2.
Davies, Hy, Denbigh, Stationer. Oct 26. Comp. Reg Nov 1.
Evans, Thos, & John Evans, Lpool, Comm Merchants. Oct 27. Comp. Reg Oct 30.
French, Benj, Park-st, Camden-town, Stationer. Oct 22. Comp. Reg Nov 2.
Freshwater, Jas, Park-st, Islington, Comm Agent. Oct 20. Asst. Reg Nov 1.
Gaskin, Jas, Manch, Comm Agent. Oct 18. Comp. Reg Nov 2.
Gray, Wm Clarkson, Birkenhead, Chester, Draper. Oct 2. Asst. Reg Oct 30.
Greville, Peniston Grosvenor, St Swithin's-lane, Gent. Oct 9. Asst. Reg Nov 1.
Grey, Chas, Fordington, Dorchester, Dorset, Baker. Oct 30. Asst. Reg Nov 2.
Harris, Wm, & Robt Harris, Birm, Brassfounders. Oct 11. Comp. Reg Oct 30.
Haynes, Wm, Churton-st, Pimlico, Greengrocer. Oct 2. Comp. Reg Oct 30.
Hazard, John, Chesham, Buckingham, Saddler. Oct 15. Comp. Reg Nov 1.
Hedges, John, Barnsbury-rd, Islington. Oct 23. Comp. Reg Nov 1.
Hemsworth, Edwd Christopher, Ecclehill, nr Bradford, Grocer. Oct 26. Comp. Reg Oct 31.
Hiscocks, Jas, Bristol, Butcher. Oct 22. Asst. Reg Nov 2.
Holmes, Wm, & Thos Bassett, Plasterers, Birm. Oct 11. Comp. Reg Nov 1.
Hn Jas Gosport, Hants, Baker. Oct 8. Asst. Reg Oct 31.
Ives, Thos, Colchester, Essex, Watchmaker. Oct 15. Comp. Reg Oct 30.
Iverson, Thos Parke, Adelphi-chambers, Strand, Civil Engineer. Oct 15. Comp. Reg Nov 2.
Jackson, Robt, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Whitesmith. Oct 6. Comp. Reg Nov 1.
Jenkins, Edwd Thos Nash, Fleet-st, Tobacconist. Oct 31. Comp. Reg Nov 1.
Johnson, Ann, Worcester, Widow. Oct 30. Comp. Reg Nov 1.
Johnston, Richd, Carlisle, Innkeeper. Oct 23. Asst. Reg Nov 1.
Jones, Thos, Stokeelmsland, Cornwall, Miller. Oct 8. Comp. Reg Oct 30.
Jones, John Pritchard, Port Madoc, Carnarvon, Tailor. Oct 19. Asst. Reg Nov 2.
Kendall, Richd, Nottingham, Lace Manufacturer. Oct 12. Asst. Reg Nov 23.
Lasarus, Benj, Hanley, Stafford, Clothier. Oct 22. Comp. Reg Nov 1.
Long, Rdhd, jun, Westbourne-pk-rd, Baywater, Machinery Contractor. Oct 8. Asst. Reg Oct 31.
Mace, Jas, Lpool, Publican. Nov 1. Comp. Reg Nov 2.
Mackie, Robt, Clifton-villas, Finbury-rd, Wood-green, Solicitor's Clerk. Oct 27. Comp. Reg Oct 30.
Manfield, Thos, Bristol, Beerhouse Keeper. Oct 23. Comp. Reg Nov 1.
Marshall, Robt John, Willington Quay, Northumberland, Iron Ship Builder. Oct 15. Comp. Reg Nov 1.

Napper, Saml, St Mary-at-hill, Merchant. Oct 27. Inspectorship. Reg Oct 31.
 Nathan, Joseph, Birm, Boot Dealer. Oct 20. Comp. Reg Oct 31.
 Nicholas, Jas, Aspull, nr Wigan, Lancaster, Oil Refiner. Oct 19. Comp. Reg Oct 30.
 Nicholas, Thos, Charing-cross, Hosier. Oct 26. Conv. Reg Oct 31.
 Page, Alfred Warren, Old Barge-house, North Woolwich, Licensed Victualler. Oct 19. Comp. Reg Nov 2.
 Pennock, Wm, Everson, Lpool, Drysalter. Oct 6. Asst. Reg Nov 1.
 Rootes, Geo, Luton, nr Chatham, Kent, Brick Merchant. Oct 5. Comp. Reg Nov 2.
 Rowe, Benj, & Wm Rowe, Burslem, Stafford, Plumbers. Oct 26. Comp. Reg Oct 31.
 Rowlands, David, Ruabon, Denbigh, Grocer. Oct 8. Asst. Reg Oct 30.
 Shawland, Alfred, Bristol, Plumber. Oct 11. Asst. Reg Nov 1.
 Smith, John Benj, & Thos Cooper Harnott, Gt Tower-st, Wine Merchants. Oct 4. Comp. Reg Oct 31.
 Smith, Thos Sidney, Fenchurch-st. Oct 31. Comp. Reg Nov 2.
 Stone, John, Birm, Grocer. Oct 4. Comp. Reg Oct 31.
 Stooke, Albert, Kidderminster, Worcester, Licensed Victualler. Oct 13. Conv. Reg Nov 1.
 Thompson, Saml, Leadenhall-st, Merchant. Oct 24. Comp. Reg Oct 30.
 Thorpe, Jeremiah, Boston, Lincoln, Bootmaker. Oct 12. Asst. Reg Nov 1.
 Thwaites, Thos, Bolton, Lancaster, Ironmonger. Oct 13. Asst. Reg Oct 31.
 Trowbridge, Jas Fredk, Wolverhampton, Stafford, Tailor. Oct 18. Conv. Reg Oct 21.
 Watson, Chas, King's-rd, Chelsea, Journeyman Butcher. Oct 8. Comp. Reg Nov 1.
 Whitaker, Benj, & Joseph Whitaker, Batley, York, Rag Merchants. Oct 8. Asst. Reg Nov 2.
 Williams, Robt, Newport, Monmouth, Draper. Oct 13. Comp. Reg Oct 31.

TUESDAY, NOV. 6, 1866.

Aldous, John Thos, Orchard-ter, Lee, Ironmonger. Oct 12. Asst. Reg Nov 5.
 Atkins, Chas, Birm, Bootmaker. Oct 12. Comp. Reg Nov 2.
 Bailey, Geo, Handsworth, Stafford, Licensed Victualler. Nov 3. Comp. Reg Nov 5.
 Collett, Fredk, Chadlington, Oxford, Shopkeeper. Oct 12. Asst. Reg Nov 5.
 Collis, Jas, Richmond-rd, Islington, Photographic Apparatus Manufacturer. Oct 25. Asst. Reg Nov 5.
 Crabth, Thos, Exeter, Grocer. Oct 6. Asst. Reg Nov 3.
 Crambs, Albert Wm, Richmond-villas, Fulham-rd, Dentist. Oct 25. Comp. Reg Nov 2.
 Crew, John, Bristol, Licensed Victualler. Oct 13. Asst. Reg Nov 5.
 Doncaster, Wm, Doddington-grove, Battersea, Stonemason. Nov 2. Comp. Reg Nov 6.
 Evans, Thos, Merthyr Tydfil, Glamorgan, Grocer. Oct 26. Asst. Reg Nov 2.
 Fletcher, John, Manoh, Beerseller. Nov 1. Asst. Reg Nov 6.
 Ford, Wm, Broughton, Southampton, Grocer. Oct 9. Asst. Reg Nov 6.
 Ford, John, Florence-rd, New Cross, Builder. Oct 31. Comp. Reg Nov 2.
 Foster, Meyrick, Frwdamos Dincoes, Ystradfydwg, Glamorgan, Travelling Draper. Oct 11. Comp. Reg Nov 3.
 Freeman, Geo, Hereford, Builder. Oct 16. Asst. Reg Nov 6.
 Furzer, Geo, Brick-lane, Spitalfields, Cheesemonger. Oct 23. Comp. Reg Nov 3.
 Gillatt, Alfred, Sheffield, Cabinet Maker. Oct 9. Asst. Reg Nov 3.
 Griffiths, Thos, Pembroke Dock, Pembroke, Shoemaker. Nov 3. Comp. Reg Nov 5.
 Grimwade, Richd, Ipswich, Suffolk, Woollen Draper. Oct 8. Asst. Reg Nov 5.
 Hall, Wm, Bedford, Draper. Oct 8. Conv. Reg Nov 3.
 Heard, Geo, Bideford, Devon, Merchant. Sept 14. Comp. Reg Nov 3.
 Heastie, Geo, Portsea, Hants, Draper. Asst. Oct 17. Reg Nov 5.
 Higge, Edwd, Bristol, House Decorator. Sept 6. Comp. Reg Oct 3.
 Hollander, Jacob, Lpool, Watchmaker. Nov 5. Comp. Reg Nov 6.
 Ingram, Saml, Wolverhampton, Stafford, Corn and Provision Dealer. Oct 29. Comp. Reg Nov 6.
 Jeffery, Hy, Tunbridge Wells, Kent, Confectioner. Oct 20. Comp. Reg Nov 5.
 Keogh, Matthew, Rhyl, Grocer. Oct 10. Comp. Reg Nov 6.
 Knight, Mary Ann, and Martha Charles, Oldham, Lancaster, Milliners. Oct 29. Comp. Reg Nov 6.
 Lee, Wm, Isycoed, Denbigh, Butcher. Oct 24. Asst. Reg Nov 6.
 Lemmon, John Prince, Church-rd, Islington, Gentleman. Nov 5. Conv. Reg Nov 6.
 Levi, Godfrey, Manch, Tailor. Oct 9. Asst. Reg Nov 6.
 Lyes, Emma, Cook's-ter, St Pancras-rd. Oct 25. Comp. Reg Nov 3.
 Martin, Thos, Shipley, York. Oct 16. Comp. Reg Nov 5.
 Massey, Saml, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Stafford, Draper. Oct 24. Asst. Reg Nov 5.
 May, James, Bampton, Oxford, Blacksmith. Oct 23. Asst. Reg Nov 3.
 Meads, John Dring, Tredegar-rd, Bow, Gent. Nov 1. Comp. Reg Nov 2.
 Michell, Michael Robt, Bedruth, Cornwall, Draper. Oct 5. Asst. Reg Nov 2.
 Murray, David, Birm, Builder. Oct 30. Asst. Reg Nov 3.
 Newbold, Jas, Howey-lane, Chester, Railway Pointsman. Oct 17. Asst. Reg Nov 5.
 Painter, Louisa Barbara, Balmoral Lodge, Effla-rd, Brixton Schoolmistress. Oct 30. Comp. Reg Nov 6.
 Farrington, Joseph, Crossbeck, Eton, York, Land Agent. Oct 15. Asst. Reg Nov 5.
 Pearson, John Hy, Ossett, York, Wine and Spirit Merchant. Oct 6. Asst. Reg Nov 3.
 Seversall, Geo, Monkwearmouth, Durham Ship-builder. Oct 11. Asst. Reg Nov 5.

Redstone, Chas, Southampton, Accountant. Oct 31. Comp. Reg Nov 5.
 Roe, Stephen, Leicester, Commission Agent. Oct 17. Asst. Reg Nov 5.
 Rose, Fredk Darley, York-bldgs, Adelphi, Railway Contractor. Nov 3. Asst. Reg Nov 6.
 Schofield, Richd Mason, Lpool, Wool Broker. Oct 30. Comp. Reg Nov 3.
 Smith, Geo Tobias, Kingston-upon-Hull, Tailor. Oct 31. Comp. Reg Nov 5.
 Smith, Chas, Walsall, Stafford, Currier. Oct 8. Asst. Reg Nov 3.
 Smith, John, Derby, Farmer. Oct 23. Asst. Reg Nov 2.
 Smith, Sarah, Sutton, Salop, Widow. Oct 24. Comp. Reg Nov 2.
 Sparke, Saml, Huddersfield, York, Coachbuilder. Oct 20. Asst. Reg Nov 5.
 Stuchbery, Jas Mathew, Maidenhead, Berkshire, Ironmonger. Oct 11. Asst. Reg Nov 5.
 Taylor, Chas, Nottingham, Surgeon. Oct 22. Comp. Reg Nov 6.
 Taylor, Wm, Harptree Court, Somerset, Esq. Oct 18. Asst. Reg Nov 5.
 Taylor, Geo, jun, Caldermoor, nr Littleborough, Lancaster, Blacksmith. Oct 16. Comp. Reg Nov 5.
 Thomas, Robt Andrew, Lpool, Builder. Nov 2. Comp. Reg Nov 6.
 Titchmarsh, Thos, Royston, Cambridge, Merchant. Oct 10. Asst. Reg Nov 6.
 Underwood, Geo, Lpool, Ironfounder. Oct 22. Inspectorship, Reg Nov 2.
 Walker, Richd, and Hyton Carr, North Hyton, Durham, Shipbuilders. Oct 9. Asst. Reg Nov 6.
 Wardle, Jas, Hanley, Stafford, Parian Manufacturer. Oct 13. Comp. Reg Nov 3.
 Watts, Alfred, Freemantle, Milbrook, Southampton, Builder. Oct 27. Comp. Reg Nov 3.
 White, Chas, Camberwell-rd, General Dealer. Oct 20. Comp. Reg Nov 3.
 Williams, Geo, Manch, Bricklayer. Oct 11. Comp. Reg Nov 3.

Bankrupts.

FRIDAY, NOV. 2, 1866.

To Surrender in London.

Bramwell, Danl Kelland, Norwich, Newsvendor. Pet Oct 31. Nov 17 at 1. Doyle, Verulam-buildings, Gray's-inn.
 Cator, Geo Altemarle, The Grove, Ealing, General Agent. Pet Oct 27. Nov 21 at 1. Day, 51, South-st, Finsbury-lane.
 Clarke, Wm, Kennington-park-rd, Photographer. Pet Oct 31. Nov 24 at 12. Murr, East Temple-chambers.
 Cotterell, Jas, Hanner-st, St Luke's, Brass Founder. Pet Oct 29. Nov 21 at 1. Buchanan, Basinghall-st.
 Dothie, John Adeock, Bishopsgate-st Without, Linen Draper. Pet Oct 23. Nov 24 at 2. Taylor, South-st, Finsbury-sq.
 Ellis, Alfred, Wimborne Minster, Dorset, Hotel Keeper. Pet Oct 31. Nov 14 at 10. Peacock, South-sq, Gray's-inn.
 Finch, Geo, King's-rd, Chelsea, Attorney-at-Law. Pet Oct 30. Nov 24 at 11. Henderson, Leadenhall-st.
 Freeborn, Thos, Poole, Dorset, no occupation. Pet Oct 29. Nov 21 at 1. Linklaters & Co, Walbrook.
 Hadden, Geo, Queen-st, Hammersmith, Corn Chandler. Pet Oct 30. Nov 24 at 11. Mason, Symond's-inn, Chancery-lane.
 Haeffner, Fritz, Prisoner for Debt, London. Adj Oct 19. Nov 19 (not on the 18th) at 12. Aldridge.
 Hamp, Ann, Bienenheim-rd, Islington, Grocer. Pet Oct 31. Nov 24 at 1. Goldrick, Strand.
 Holland, Corbett, Coleshill-st, Pimlico, no business. Pet Oct 30. Nov 24 at 12. Wills, Carter-lane, Doctors'-commons.
 Hunter, Andrew, New-lane, Ratcliffe, Clerk. Pet Oct 31. Nov 24 at 12. Munday, Basinghall-st.
 Lazarus, Jas, Wilson-st, Finsbury, General Merchant. Pet Oct 13. Nov 21 at 2. Treherne & Wolferstan, Aldermanbury.
 Marshall, Chas Mitchell Terry, Serjeant's Bush, Shipbroker. Pet Oct 30. Nov 24 at 11. Lea, Furnival's-inn.
 Moss, Geo, Wimborne Minster, Dorset, Grocer. Pet Oct 31. Nov 14 at 10. Peacock, South-sq, Gray's-inn.
 Nunn, Robt Reece, Albany-st, Regent's-park, Auctioneer. Pet Oct 16. Nov 24 at 11. Shepherd, Moorgate-st.
 Overden, Albert, Fribend-st, Britannia-fields, Undertaker. Pet Oct 29. Nov 21 at 1. Mason, Symond's-inn, Chancery-lane.
 Parsons, Wm, Eastbourne, Sussex, Licensed Victualler. Pet Oct 31. Nov 17 at 1. Perry, Guildhall-chambers.
 Richards, Wm Danl, Abbey-ter, St John's-wood, Builder. Pet Oct 31. Nov 17 at 1. Batt & Son, Dyer's-hall, Dowgate-hill.
 Rogers, Josiah Thos, Dunstable, Bedford, out of business. Pet Oct 30. Nov 24 at 12. Webster, Serjeant's-inn, Fleet-st.
 Rust, John Leonard, Aveluy, nr Romford, Essex, Draper. Pet Oct 30. Nov 24 at 11. Lewis & Lewis, Ely-pl.
 Shirley, Thos Earle, Arnold-rd, Bow, Job Master. Pet Oct 29. Nov 21 at 1. Ley, Lincoln's-inn-fields.
 Smith, Sidney, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet Oct 26 (for pau). Nov 21 at 1. Hall, Coleman-st.
 Thompson, Jas, Lime-st, Shipowner. Pet Oct 29. Nov 21 at 2. Dalton, George-yd, Lombard-st.
 Wall, Jas Knight, Vere-st, Lincoln's-inn-fields, Wine Merchant. Pet Oct 31. Nov 14 at 1. Michael, Barge-yd, Bucklersbury.
 Walker, Thos, Peckham-rye, Chandler's-shop Keeper. Pet Oct 31. Nov 24 at 1. Buchanan, Basinghall-st.

To Surrender in the Country.

Bland, Saml, Guiseley, York, Painter. Pet Oct 29. Otley, Nov 17 at 11. Fawcett, Otley.
 Blaxland, Thos, Canterbury, Tallow Chandler's Assistant. Pet Oct 27. Canterbury, Nov 16 at 10. De Lasaux, Canterbury.
 Boyd, Jas, Huime, Manch, Provision Dealer. Pet Oct 30. Manch, Nov 16 at 12. Sutton & Elliott, Manch.
 Boyes, Alfred, Lpool, Merchant. Pet Oct 13. Lpool, Nov 16 at 11. Anderson & Collins, Lpool.
 Brigg, Hy, Colsterworth, Lincoln, Butcher. Pet Oct 30. Birm, Nov 13 at 11. Law, Stamford.
 Entrum, Wm, Woodbridge, Suffolk, of no business. Pet Oct 26. Woodbridge, Nov 15 at 3. Welton, Woodbridge.

Charman, Thos, Balham New-rd, out of business. Pet Oct 30. Farnham, Nov 12 at 12. White, Guildford.
 Coltart, Alex, Barnsley, York, Tailor. Pet Oct 31. Leeds, Nov 15 at 11. Hamer, Barnsley.
 Crossland, Wm, Nottingham, Newsagent. Pet Oct 31. Nottingham, Nov 28 at 11. Heath, Birm.
 Davies, Wm Bailey, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Stafford, Dealer in Hosiery. Pet Oct 29. Newcastle-under-Lyme, Nov 10 at 11. Tennant, Hanley.
 Davies, Thos, Llangollen, Denbigh, Innkeeper. Pet Oct 23. Lpool, Nov 15 at 12. T. and T. Martin, Lpool.
 Fernaly, Geo, Prisoner for Debt, Lancaster. Adj Oct 17. Manch, Nov 20 at 9.30.
 Fisher, Thos, Askham, nr Irelth, Lancaster, Labourer. Pet Oct 31. Ulverston, Nov 19 at 10. Jackson, Ulverston.
 Gardiner, Hy, Ogbourne St. George, Wilts, Grocer. Pet Oct 20. Bristol, Nov 14 at 11. Townsend & Ormond, Swindon.
 Garbutt, Wm, Pickering, York, Grocer. Pet Oct 25. Leeds, Nov 15 at 11. Newton & Co, York.
 Gee, Joseph, Hyde, Chester, Grocer. Pet Oct 30. Manch, Nov 14 at 11. Reddish, Manch.
 Goodwin, Joseph, Cheddleton, Stafford, Farmer. Pet Oct 29. Leek, Nov 15 at 11. Tennants, Hanley.
 Green, John, Ilkeston, Licensed Victualler. Pet Oct 16 (for pau). Derby, Nov 22 at 12. Briggs, Derby.
 Griffith, Ebenezer, Birm, Tailor. Pet Oct 19 (for pau.) Birm, Nov 23 at 10.
 Hall, Edwd Reader, Leeds, Boot and Shoe Maker. Pet Oct 27. Leeds, Nov 15 at 12. Simpson, Leeds.
 Harraid, Wm, Sudbury, Suffolk, Grocer. Pet Oct 25. Sudbury, Nov 13 at 10. Cardinal & Wright, Halesdend.
 Hartley, Wm Hy, Leeds, Timber Merchant. Pet Oct 30. Leeds, Nov 15 at 11. Middleton & Son, Leeds.
 Hatfield, Chas, Oldham, Lancaster, Grocer. Pet Oct 29. Oldham, Nov 14 at 12. Taylor, Oldham.
 Heath, Alfred, Portsea, Southampton, Whitesmith. Pet Oct 24. Portsmouth, Nov 23 at 11. Stening, Portsea.
 Hetherington, Wm, Leeds, Pattern Dyer. Pet Oct 29. Leeds, Nov 15 at 12. Bond & Barwick, Leeds.
 Heyworth, Saml, Gauxholme, Lancaster, Cotton Waste Dealer. Pet Oct 23. Manch, Nov 16 at 12. Stansfeld, Tadmorden.
 Hill, Geo, Portmadoc, Carnarvon, Photographic Artist. Pet Oct 23. Portmadoc, Nov 14 at 11. Breese, Portmadoc.
 Hodgson, Martha Jane, Bethel, Cumberland, Widow. Pet Oct 26. Cockermouth, Nov 12 at 3. Wannop, Carlisle.
 Jackson, John, Burnham, Somerset, Assistant Grocer. Pet Oct 30. Weston-super-Mare, Nov 14 at 11. Reed & Cook, Bridgwater.
 James, Evans Luxmoor, Exmouth, Devon, Attorney. Pet Oct 27. Exeter, Nov 13 at 2. Fryer, Exeter.
 Laporte, Chas Knott, Prisoner for Debt, Walton. Adj May 17. Lpool, Nov 14 at 11.
 Leigh, Geo Fredk, Penistone, York, Surgeon. Pet Oct 30. Leeds, Nov 24 at 12. Hamer, Barnsley.
 Lines, Benj Robt, Aston, Warwick, Gold Wire Drawer. Pet Oct 30. Birm, Nov 23 at 10. Sargent, Birm.
 Luxford, Sam, Brighton, Fruiterer. Pet Oct 27. Brighton, Nov 14 at 11. Runnacles, Brighton.
 Magee, Joseph, Prisoner for Debt, Lancaster. Adj Oct 17. Manch, Nov 13 at 11.
 Marshall, Mary, Alrewas, Stafford, out of business. Pet Oct 29. Lichfield, Nov 16 at 12. Crabbs, Rugeley.
 Mason, Geo, Leeds, Felt Carpet Manufacturer. Pet Oct 31. Leeds, Nov 19 at 11. Spirett, Leeds.
 Mitchell, John Stephen, Plymouth, Devon, Dealer in Pianofortes. Adj Sept 19. Redruth, Nov 15 at 11.
 Morgan, John, Shrewsbury, Salop, Manure Dealer. Pet Oct 17. Birm, Nov 21 at 12. Reece & Harris, Birm.
 Newcomb, Josiah, Gosfield, Essex, Beerseller. Pet Oct 30. Halstead, Nov 19 at 10. Cardinal & Wright, Halesdend.
 Nicholls, Geo, Buller Downs, Cornwall, Miner. Pet Oct 12. Redruth, Nov 14 at 11. Nalder, Redruth.
 Nottingham, Wm, Newport Pagnell, Buckingham, Journeyman Whitesmith. Pet Oct 30. Newport Pagnell, Nov 14 at 4. Conquest & Scimmon, Bedford.
 Potter, John, Whipton, Devon, Licensed Victualler. Pet Nov 1. Exeter, Nov 17 at 11. Flood, Exeter.
 Price, Thos, Roath, nr Cardiff, Commercial Traveller. Pet Oct 29. Bristol, Nov 14 at 11. Press & Inskip, Bristol.
 Rushton, Luke, Whitworth, nr Rochdale, Lancaster, Butcher. Pet Oct 31. Manch, Nov 13 at 11. Cobbett & Wheeler, Manch.
 Spratty, Richd Jolly, Lpool, Ship Broker. Pet Oct 31. Lpool, Nov 16 at 11. Hulton & Bellringer, Lpool.
 Steel, John, Shaw, Liscard, Wallasey, Chester, Surgeon. Pet Oct 30. Birkenhead, Nov 15 at 10. Anderson, Birkenhead.
 Thomas, Wm, Lpool, Agent. Pet Oct 29. Lpool, Nov 12 at 3. Henry, Lpool.
 Tripney, Thos Hy, Upper Easton, Gloucester, Clerk in a Warehouse. Pet Oct 30. Bristol, Nov 14 at 11. Price, Bristol.
 Upton, Thos, Balsall-leath, Worcestershire, Carpenter. Pet Oct 29. Birm, Nov 23 at 10. Cheston, Birm.
 Vaughan, Wm, Lpool, Stationer. Pet Oct 29. Lpool, Nov 16 at 1. Nordon, Lpool.
 Watson, Wm, Oakbank, Skelsmergh, Westmorland, Bobbin Turner. Pet Oct 31. Ambleside, Nov 14 at 12. Thomson, Kendal.
 Welch, Patrick Robt, Harrogate, York, Barrister. Pet Oct 27. Leeds, Nov 19 at 11. Poncione, Raymond-bids, Gray's-inn.
 Wilkinson, Hartley, and Josiah Kirk, Burnley, Lancaster, Cotton Manufacturers. Pet Oct 23. Manch, Nov 14 at 11. Wood, Manch.
 Wood, Joseph, Baddesley Ensor, Warwick, Grocer. Pet Oct 30. Atherstone, Nov 12 at 11. Nevill, Tamworth.

TUESDAY, Nov. 6, 1866.
 To Surrender in London.

Badman, Benj, Bermondsey-st, Southwark, Fishmonger. Pet Nov 1. Nov 26 at 11. Munday, Basinghall-st.
 Biggs, Geo, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet Oct 31 (for pau). Nov 24 at 1. Munday, Basinghall-st.

Bond, Brice, John-st, Tottenham-et-rd, House Decorator. Pet Nov 2. Nov 20 at 12. Wright, Chancery-lane.
 Bradford, Cornelius, Lyndhurst-cottage, Victoria-rd, Peckham, Floor Cloth Manufacturer. Pet Oct 29. Nov 20 at 11. Heathfield, Lincoln's-inn-fields.
 Brown, Richd Neate Duguid, Gloucester-pl, Upper Grange-rd, Bermondsey, Clerk. Pet Nov 2. Nov 20 at 12. Lund, Castle-st, Holborn.
 Chalfield, Walter, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet Nov 3 (for pau). Nov 26 at 12. Dobie, Basinghall-st.
 Cockram, Geo, Reed's-pl, Sussex-ter, Camden-town, Journeyman Goldsmith. Pet Nov 3. Nov 21 at 2. Marshall, Lincoln's-inn-fields.
 Conroy, John Rowland, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet Nov 3 (for pau). Nov 26 at 12. Hicks, Moorgate-st.
 Cox, Edwd, Holten, nr Wheatley, Oxford, Baker. Pet Nov 2. Nov 21 at 1. Munday, Essex-st, Strand.
 Cullum, Geo, Rushton-st, Hoxton, Shoe Mercer. Pet Nov 2. Nov 26 at 12. Sole & Co, Aldermanbury.
 Daly, Jas, Clerkenwell-green, Fur Skin Dresser. Pet Nov 1. Nov 21 at 1. Olive, Portmouth-st, Lincoln's-inn-fields.
 Dabney, Chas, Melbourne, Cambridge, Cattle Dealer. Pet Oct 24. Nov 17 at Strand.
 Gould, Alfred John, Oxford-st, Fishing Rod Maker. Pet Oct 29. Nov 17 at 11. Watson & Sons, Bouverie-st.
 Hewitt, Edwin Robt, Hadley-st North, Kentish-town, Furniture Dealer. Pet Nov 1. Nov 24 at 2. Pearce, Giltspur-st.
 Jones, John, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet Nov 1 (for pau). Nov 21 at 1. Medcalf, Coleman-st.
 Kerrison, Wm, Royal Artillery Barracks, Woolwich, Messman. Pet Oct 25. Nov 21 at 2. Holmes, Poultry.
 Lynn, Wm, Alexander-mews, Abbey-rd, St. John's-wood, Groom. Pet Nov 1. Nov 20 at 11. Truherne & Co, Aldermanbury.
 Masters, Joseph, Hall, Whitechapel-rd, Draper. Pet Nov 1. Nov 21 at 12. Reed & Phelps, Gresham-st.
 Moss, Jas, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet Nov 1 (for pau). Nov 21 at 1. Goatley, Bow-st, Covent-garden.
 Muggleton, Wm, Robert-st, Hampstead-rd, General Dealer. Pet Oct 31. Nov 26 at 11. Goldrick, Strand.
 Patching, Geo, Bridge-st, Westminster. Pet Nov 3. Nov 20 at 1. Feraday, Bedford-row.
 Reedman, Robt, Saville-st, Piccadilly, Domestic Servant. Pet Nov 2. Nov 20 at 12. Lewis & Lewis, Ely-pl, Holborn.
 Samsen, George, Kew, Surrey, Clerk in a Bank. Pet Nov 1. Nov 20 at 12. Lawson, John-st, Bedford-row.
 Seymour, Fredk Wm, Englefield-rd, Islington, Railway Carriers' Clerk. Pet Nov 1. Nov 21 at 12. Merriman & Buckland, Queen-st.
 Snelling, Richd, Caterham Valley, Surrey, Butcher. Pet Nov 2. Nov 26 at 11. Bickley, Bouverie-st, Fleet-st.
 Spencer, Joseph Anthony, Junction-villas, Junction-rd, Upper Holloway, Master of University College. Pet Nov 1. Nov 26 at 11. Goldrick, Strand.
 Tomalin, Benj, Sandgate, Kent, Tailor. Pet Oct 27. Nov 26 at 1. Reed & Co, Gresham-st.
 Walker, Jas, East Malling, nr Maidstone, Kent, Journeyman Millwright. Pet Nov 1. Nov 24 at 2. Eaden, Gray's-inn-sq.
 Warren, Chas Hy Chambers, Turvey, Bedford, Stonemason. Pet Nov 1 (for pau). Nov 20 at 12. Mirfin, Staple-inn.
 Webb, Geo, Old Kent-rd, Carpenter. Pet Nov 3. Nov 26 at 1. Stevens & King, Staple-inn.
 Wesche, Wm Ludovic Fras, Prisoner for Debt, London. Pet Nov 2. Nov 21 at 2. Lawrence & Co, Old Jewry-chambers.
 Woodrow, Jas, White Conduit-st, Islington, Flyman. Pet Nov 3. Nov 20 at 1. Munday, Basinghall-st.

To Surrender in the Country.

Ainsley, John, Middlesbrough, York, Foreman Engineer. Pet Nov 2. Stockton-on-Tees, Nov 21 at 11. Dobson, Middlesbrough.
 Barnes, Jas, Price, Somerset, Farmer. Pet Oct 31. Bristol, Nov 23 at 12. Alman.
 Boys, Wm, Lpool. Pet Nov 2. Lpool, Nov 16 at 11. Etky, Lpool.
 Bridger, Bryan Anson, Compton, nr Guildford, Surrey, Licensed Victualler. Pet Oct 27. Guildford, Nov 12 at 2. Geach, Guildford.
 Brown, Geo, Clifton, Bristol, Beerhouse Keeper. Pet Nov 1. Bristol, Nov 23 at 12. Benson.
 Brown, John, Bishopwearmouth, Durham, Painter. Pet Oct 31. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Nov 16 at 12. Bell, Sunderland.
 Carlidge, Geo, Burslem, Stafford, Potter. Pet Nov 3. Hanley, Nov 24 at 11. Tennant, Hanley.
 Clarke, Fras, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, Beerhouse Keeper. Pet Oct 31. Bury St Edmunds, Nov 17 at 11. Walpole, Beyton.
 Coates, Edwd, Stockton-on-Tees, Durham, Beerhouse Keeper. Pet Nov 3. Stockton-on-Tees, Nov 21 at 11. Dobson, Middlesbrough.
 Farnsworth, Wm, Mallock, Derby, out of business. Pet Oct 30. Wirksworth, Nov 17 at 11. Binney & Son, Sheffield.
 Galloway, John, Lpool, Comm Agent. Pet Nov 2. Lpool, Nov 20 at 11. Henry, Lpool.
 Gamon, Geo, Chatham, Kent, Journeyman Baker. Pet Nov 2. Rochester, Nov 22 at 2. Hayward, Rochester.
 Groves, Matthew, Gt Yarmouth, Norfolk, General Merchant. Adj Oct 19. Norwich, Nov 17 at 11. Wiltshire, Gt Yarmouth.
 Hodgson, John, Penrith, Cumberland, Innkeeper. Pet Oct 29. Penrith, Nov 16 at 10. Scott, Penrith.
 Humphreys, Thos, Hall-green, Folehill, Warwick, Beerhouse Keeper. Pet Oct 31. Coventry, Nov 20 at 3. Smallbones, Coventry.
 Hyde, Fras, Wrexham, Denbigh, Journeyman Printer. Adj Nov 2. Lpool, Nov 20 at 12. Sherratt, Wrexham.
 Jeffries, Edwd Dudley, Winchester, out of business. Pet Oct 31. Winchester, Nov 20 at 11. Woodbridge, Winchester.
 Johnson, Robt, Durdham Down, Bristol, Tailor. Pet Oct 30. Bristol, Nov 23 at 12. Clifton.
 Landymore, Jonathan, Sustead, Norfolk, Brickmaker. Pet Oct 30. Holt, Nov 16 at 3.
 Lewis, David, Llandedfawg, Glamorgan, Grocer. Pet Oct 31. Bridgend, Nov 17 at 12. Thomas, Fonthypidd.
 Moston, Joseph Edwd Burton, Longton, Stafford, out of business. Pet Nov 2. Birm, Nov 19 at 12. Williams, Birm.

Martin, John, Berry Edge, Durham, Labourer. Pet Oct 31. Shotley Bridge, Nov 20 at 3. Britton.
 Parkin, Joseph Lionel, Sheffield, out of business. Pet Oct 31. Barnsley, Nov 20 at 12. Sarg, Sheffield.
 Petcher, Helmut Louis, Friedrich Martin, Fallowfield, nr Manch, out of business. Pet Nov 3. Manch, Nov 20 at 11. Makinson & Son, Manch.
 Potter, Saml, Bristol, out of business. Pet Nov 2. Bristol, Nov 23 at 12. Alman.
 Pratt, Geo, Wolverhampton, Stafford, Grocer. Pet Oct 24. Birm, Nov 26 at 12. Stratton, Wolverhampton.
 Price, John Llewellyn, Churchstoke, Montgomery, Grocer. Pet Nov 2. Bishop's Cleeve, Nov 27 at 12. Jones, Newtown.
 Roach, Jas, Llandiloes, Montgomery, Mining Agent. Pet Oct 31. Llandiloes, Nov 19 at 12. Jones, Newtown.
 Stubbs, Jas, and Wm Plant, Longton, Stafford, China Manufacturers. Pet Oct 24. Birm, Nov 19 at 12. Clarke & Hawley, Longton.
 Turner, Robt Blackburn, Birm, Wine and Spirit Merchant. Pet Nov 2. Birm, Nov 19 at 12. Allenby, Birm.
 Veal, Wm, Hookley, Birm, out of business. Pet Nov 2. Birm, Nov 22 at 10. East, Birm.
 Welbourn, Edwd, Middlesborough, York, Jeweller. Pet Nov 5. Leeds, Nov 19 at 11. Brewster & Stubbs, Middlesborough.
 White, Geo, Matlock Town, Derby, Blacksmith. Pet Oct 27. Wirksworth, Nov 17 at 11. Stone, Wirksworth.
 Wright, Edwd Fell, Prisoner for Debt, Kingston-upon-Hull. Adj Oct 17. Kingston-upon-Hull, Nov 20 at 11.
 Wright, John Wm, Fainwick, Gloucester, Butcher. Pet Nov 1. Stroud, Nov 17 at 10. Clutterbuck, Stroud.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

FRIDAY, NOV. 3, 1866.

Joyes, Albert, Birm, Hosier. Oct 25.
 Smith, Thos Sidney, Fenchurch-st, Auctioneer. Nov 1.
 Inman, Isaac, Sheffield, Steel Refiner. Oct 27.

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Dessert ditto	1 0 0	1 0 0	1 15 0	1 15 0	2 2 0	2 2 0
Table Spoons	1 10 0	1 10 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
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MESSRS. DANIEL SMITH, SON, & OAKLEY have received instructions to offer for SALE by AUCTION, at the NEW AUCTION MART, Tokenhouse-yard, E.C., on TUESDAY, the 9th of NOVEMBER, at ONE o'clock precisely (unless previously disposed of by private contract), the desirable TOWN MANSION, which will form Lot 1, situate No. 40, South-street, Grosvenor-square (south side), adapted for a nobleman or gentleman wishing to reside in the immediate neighbourhood of the parks and the clubs, and within a convenient distance of the Houses of Parliament. The residence contains five sleeping apartments, bath room, bondoir 17ft. by 16ft., handsome drawing room 27ft. by 17ft., finished with gilt mouldings and French windows, morning room, dining room 26ft. by 17ft., gentleman's room, and all necessary domestic offices; the windows of the principal reception rooms and the best bed chambers overlook Hyde-park. Lot 2. The stabling, which is in King's-mews, on the opposite side of South-street, and comprises four stalls, with double carriage house, and three coachman's rooms over. The property is situate in the parish of St George, Hanover-square, where the rates are low, and is held under leases, of which 62 years are unexpired, at low ground-rents of £14 2s. 6d. per annum. Possession will be given on completion of the purchase.

Particulars may be obtained at the place of sale; of Messrs. HOLMES & IMPEY, Solicitors, 12, Bedford-row, W.C.; and of Messrs. DANIEL SMITH, SON, & OAKLEY, Land Agents and Surveyors, 10, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, S.W.

Shadwell and Stepney.—Leasehold Weekly Property.

MESSRS. YEULETT & SON have received instructions from the Administratrix of the late Mrs. Wood, deceased, to SELL by AUCTION, at MASON'S HALL TAVERN, Masons'-avenue, Basinghall-street, on TUESDAY, NOV. 20, at TWELVE for ONE, EIGHTEEN DWELLING HOUSES, let to weekly tenants, producing an annual rental of £134 11s., situate Nos. 1 to 11, Chancery-place, Nos. 1 to 5, Chancery-court, and Nos. 1 and 2, Hastings'-buildings, Blatch-high-way, in the parish of Shadwell held on lease for an unexpired term of 24 years, at a ground-rent of £36 15s. Also a capital Dwelling-house, No. 5, Walter-street, Stepney, let at the yearly rent of £31 4s., held on lease from the Mercers' Company for a term of 57 years, from Christmas, 1859, at the nominal ground-rent of £1 per annum.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be had of Messrs. ROBERTS & VAUGHAN, Solicitors, 15, Bucklersbury; at the place of sale; and of the Auctioneers and Land Agents, 13, Walbrook, E.C.

Hatcham-park.—Freehold Land, suitable for the erection of Factories, Workshops, or Warehouses, advantageously situate, being only three miles from London, and seven minutes by rail from London-bridge; the land adjoins the main line of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway, and is also contiguous to the Grand Surrey Canal; an arrangement may be made with the Railway Company for a line of rails to be laid into the works should such be required.

MESSRS. YEULETT & SON beg to state the above FREEHOLD LAND was NOT SOLD at the recent Auction, and may now be TREATED FOR by PRIVATE CONTRACT.—Auction and Land Agency Offices, 13, Walbrook, E.C.

Freehold Ground-rents, amounting to £363, with valuable Reversions in fee after short unexpired terms of old leases.

MR. PHILIP D. TUCKETT will SELL by AUCTION, at the NEW AUCTION MART, Tokenhouse-yard, on TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, at 1 o'clock, in 13 lots, TWENTY FREEHOLD GROUND-RENTS, varying from £1 1s. to £109, ample secured upon the very valuable property known as Encombe-terrace, Belgrave-house and cottages, the Eldon School, Belgrave-place, and Knight's-place, Wandsworth-road, close to Nine Elms; the chapel and houses in Miles-street, Lawn-place, and Kingswood-place, South Lambeth-road; and on 53 houses in Wilcox-road and Rosetta-street; together with the valuable Reversions to rack rentals of about £3,000 per annum, on the expiration of the building leases, the first of which will fall in in 1875 and the last in 1942.

Particulars may be obtained of Messrs. SYMES, SANDILANDS & HUMPHREY, Solicitors, 33, Fenchurch-street; or of Mr. PHILIP D. TUCKETT, Land Agent and Surveyor, 76, Old Broad-street.

Nos. 201 and 201a, Upper Thames-street, and 14 and 14a, Bread-street-hill.—Well-secured Leasehold Rental of £168.

MR. PHILIP D. TUCKETT will SELL by AUCTION, at the NEW AUCTION MART, on TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 20, at ONE o'clock precisely. No. 13, Colville-gardens, is a superior family residence, containing 10 bed and three reception rooms, bath room, and ample domestic offices, and let at the very inadequate rental of £109 per annum. The stabling is situate close to an important business thoroughfare, and in the centre of a large and fashionable neighbourhood of superior private residences. The ground-rents produce £50 per annum, and are amply secured upon the houses and shops known as 1 to 3, Portobello-road.

Particulars as above.—76, Old Broad-street, E.C.

By order of the Mortgagees.—Freeholds.—Bayswater, 13, Colville-gardens; 17, 18, 19, and 20, Colville-mews; and five Ground-rents.

MESSRS. DOWSETT & CHATELL are instructed to SELL the above by AUCTION, in three lots, at the GUILDHALL COFFEEHOUSE, Gresham-street, City, on THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, at ONE o'clock precisely. No. 13, Colville-gardens, is a superior family residence, containing 10 bed and three reception rooms, bath room, and ample domestic offices, and let at the very inadequate rental of £109 per annum. The stabling is situate close to an important business thoroughfare, and in the centre of a large and fashionable neighbourhood of superior private residences. The ground-rents produce £50 per annum, and are amply secured upon the houses and shops known as 1 to 3, Portobello-road.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained of J. DUFFIN THOMSON, Esq., Solicitor, No. 9, Lincoln's-inn-fields; and of the Auctioneers, 29a, Lincoln's-inn-fields.

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SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE AMEND-

MENT OF THE LAW—[Being the First Department of the Association for the Promotion of Social Science].—The First Seasonal Meeting will be held on Monday next, the 12th instant, at 8 p.m., at the Hall of the Society of Arts, Adelphi, when David Dudley Field, Esq., of New York, will deliver an Address on the New York Code; the Hon. George Denman, Q.C., M.P., in the chair. The subsequent Meetings of the Department will be held on alternate Mondays, at the Society's Rooms, 1, Adam-street, Adelphi.

Business to be taken before Christmas:—

Nov. 26.—Bankrupt Law—Report on Papers read at Manchester.

Dec. 10.—Paper on the Law of Master and Servant, by Andrew Edgar. Subjects which will probably be discussed after Christmas:—An International Code; Law of Trusts and Trustees; Bribery at Elections; Plurality of Votes; Offences against the Person; Martial Law; Public Prosecutions; Secondary Punishments.

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NOTICE.—The next Distribution of Profit will be made at the end of 1868. All Policies now effected on the "return system" will participate. The last Bonus varied from 25 to 60 per cent. on the premiums paid.

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